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CITY AND COUNTY OF KINGSTON-UPON-HULL.

To the Chairman and Members of the Sanitary Committee.

GENTLEMEN,

I have the honour to submit to you my Annual Report for the year ended 31st December, 1910, comprising the Statistical Returns of the Deaths in the City, the measures adopted for the prevention of disease, and the work done in the Sanitary Department.

Since sending my report to press, I have been furnished with the 1911 Census Returns for the City, which give the population as 278,024. As, however, the figures are subject to revision, I have based the death-rates, &c., for the year on the estimated population (280,006) as contained in the Registrar General's reports.

I am, Gentlemen,

Your obedient Servant,

J. WRIGHT MASON.

SUMMARY OF STATISTICS FOR 1910.

Area of City	9,202 Acres, divided into Seven Registration Districts.
Population	280,006.
Density	31·0 Persons per acre (ex- cluding area of docks, &c.).
Houses (estimated).....	63,960.
No. of persons per house	4·3
Marriages	2,374. Marriage Rate, 16·6
Births	8,014. Birth Rate, 28·6.
Deaths.....	4,253. Death Rate, 15·2.
Infantile Mortality	1,085 Deaths under one year, or 135 per 1000 Births.
Zymotic Death Rate	1·9
Diarrhœa Death Rate	1·1
Estimated increase of population	4,454, but the natural increase, <i>i.e.</i> , excess of Births over Deaths, was 3,761.
Rateable value, 1911-12.....	£1,022,610
Penny in the £ produces.....	£4,090

77 LARGE TOWNS.

Average Birth Rate.....	1910.....	24·9
Average Death Rate.....	do.....	13·4
Zymotic Death Rate	do.....	1·23
Infantile Mortality { per 1,000 Births. }	do.....	115

City and County of Kingston upon Hull.

REPORT 1910.

STATISTICS.

Births.

During the twelve months ended 31st December, 1910, there were registered in the City and County of Kingston upon Hull, according to the returns furnished by the Registrars, 8014 Births and 4253 Deaths. Of the Births 4082 were males and 3932 females.

The Birth-rate was equal to 28·6 per 1000 of a population of 280,006 of all ages, the official estimated population to the middle of 1910, residing in 63,960 houses, this being an average of 4·3 persons to each house. The average Birth-rate for the seventy-seven great towns was 24·9 per 1000.

The excess of Births over Deaths in 1910, representing the natural increase of the population, was 3761, against 3948 and 3745 in the years 1909 and 1908 respectively.

The average density of population per acre (excluding area of docks, &c.) in 1910 was 31·0.

Deaths.

The annual Death-rate from all causes for the year under notice was equal to 15·2 per 1000, namely :—

1st quarter.	2nd quarter.	3rd quarter.	4th quarter.
16·6	13·0	15·1	15·9

Of the Deaths, 2,297 were males and 1,956 females.

The Death-rate, according to the Registrar-General's returns for seventy-seven of the largest towns in England and Wales, including London, averaged 13.4 per 1000 per annum, the lowest rate being 7.7 per 1000 in Hornsey, 8.0 in King's Norton, 8.4 in Handsworth (Staffs.), 8.9 in East Ham, 9.1 in Willesden and in Walthamstow, 9.3 in Leyton and 9.9 in Reading; and the highest 16.6 in Huddersfield, 16.9 in Middlesbrough, 17.1 in Tynemouth, 17.3 in Oldham, 17.6 in Swansea, and 17.7 in Liverpool.

The following table gives the annual Birth-rate and Death-rate in the City, with the corresponding Zymotic Death-rate for the years 1891 to 1910 :—

Year.	Births.	Deaths.	Population.	Birth-rate per 1,000.	Death-rate per 1,000.	Zymotic-rate per 1,000
1891	6922	4133	200,934	34.4	20.5	1.4
1892	7103	3965	204,750	41.8	19.3	2.4
1893	7109	4503	208,639	34.1	21.6	4.0
1894	6854	3604	212,679	32.1	16.9	1.5
1895	7340	4445	216,722	33.8	20.4	3.2
1896	7011	4131	220,844	31.7	18.6	3.2
1897	7465	4089	225,045	33.1	18.1	2.9
1898	7696	4141	229,887	33.4	18.0	2.6
1899	7931	4412	234,270	33.8	18.8	3.3
1900	7820	4610	238,736	32.7	19.2	3.0
1901	7993	4417	241,622	33.1	18.3	3.0
1902	7789	4138	245,448	31.7	16.8	2.1
1903	7778	4143	249,636	31.2	16.6	2.2
1904	7832	4633	253,865	30.8	18.2	3.4
1905	7705	4152	258,127	29.8	16.0	2.3
1906	7806	4459	262,426	29.9	17.0	2.7
1907	7680	4276	266,762	28.7	16.0	1.8
1908	8167	4422	271,137	30.1	16.3	2.0
1909	8037	4089	275,552	29.1	14.8	1.3
1910	8014	4253	280,006	28.6	15.2	1.9

Infantile Mortality.

The Infantile Mortality, measured by the proportion of deaths under one year of age to births registered, was 135 per 1000, as against 114 in 1909 and 148 in 1908. The mean proportion in the preceding five years was 137. For the seventy-seven most populous towns in England and Wales, the proportion of deaths under one year to births registered, averaged 115 per 1000, the mean proportion in the preceding five years having been 140.

TABLE No. 1.—TABULATED RETURN SHEWING THE TOTAL NUMBER OF DEATHS
AT CERTAIN AGES FOR THE YEAR 1910.

DISTRICTS.	Under One Year.	1 Year and Under 5.	5 Years and Under 15.	15 Years and Under 25.	25 Years and Under 65.	65 Years and Upwards.	TOTALS.
Drypool	203	86	20	31	198	106	644
Southcoates	121	58	23	23	102	61	388
East Sculcoates.....	161	65	23	21	155	132	557
West Sculcoates	132	57	27	38	247	203	704
Humber	100	42	17	17	235	145	556
Myton	194	89	41	30	294	185	833
Newington	174	48	18	19	191	121	571
Totals.....	1085	445	169	179	1422	953	4253

TABLE No. 2.—CAUSES OF, AND AGES AT, DEATH IN LOCALITIES, &c.

Causes of Death.	DEATHS IN OR BELONGING TO WHOLE DISTRICT AT SUB-JOINED AGES.							DEATHS IN OR BELONGING TO LOCALITIES (AT ALL AGES).							Total Deaths in Public Institutions in the District.
	All ages.	Under 1 year.	1 and under 5.	5 and under 15.	15 and under 25.	25 and under 65.	65 and upwards.	Drypool.	South-coates.	East Sculcoates.	West Sculcoates.	Humber.	Myton.	Newington.	
Small Pox	1	...	...	...	...	1	...	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...
Measles	73	14	54	5	...	...	...	30	16	2	3	3	16	3	...
Scarlet Fever	15	...	6	9	...	...	...	5	2	2	2	1	3	...	...
Whooping Cough	66	30	34	2	...	...	...	8	7	9	9	12	16	5	...
Diphtheria and Membranous Croup	44	4	21	16	2	1	...	12	3	2	13	3	4	7	31
Croup	3	...	3	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	1	1	...	...
Fever { Typhus	31	...	2	2	8	17	2	11	2	1	4	3	6	4	6
Enteric	38	...	...	1	2	21	14	7	3	4	9	...	11	4	5
Other Continued .....	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Epidemic Influenza .....	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Cholera .....	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Plague .....	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Diarrhoea	303	238	61	1	...	3	...	62	34	54	17	27	56	53	12
Enteritis	31	5	17	1	...	8	...	4	1	2	6	3	11	4	1
Puerperal Fever	6	...	...	...	2	4	...	4	...	...	1	...	...	1	3
Erysipelas	9	1	...	...	...	6	2	3	...	...	...	...	...	1	1
Other Septic Diseases	13	1	...	...	...	8	3	4	...	2	2	2	1	2	6
Pbthisis	292	1	2	15	63	205	6	39	22	27	52	51	58	43	53
Other Tubercular Diseases ...	119	20	35	27	12	23	2	18	16	20	19	10	26	10	52
Cancer, Malignant Disease ...	284	...	...	...	1	197	86	29	24	29	73	34	57	38	39
Bronchitis	366	95	37	...	3	109	122	47	33	60	58	54	69	45	55
Pneumonia	302	94	77	12	6	81	32	51	28	33	37	51	63	39	33
Pleurisy	10	1	...	...	...	5	4	1	1	1	1	2	3	1	3
Other Diseases of Respiratory Organs	80	35	8	4	4	22	7	11	6	12	14	12	17	8	7
Alcoholism	29	...	...	...	...	27	2	6	1	1	5	9	3	4	9
Cirrhosis of Liver } .....	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Veneral Diseases	14	11	1	...	1	1	...	3	3	2	2	1	2	1	8
Premature Birth	168	167	1	...	...	...	...	25	20	29	27	4	27	36	10
Diseases and Accidents of Parturition	20	...	...	...	5	15	...	1	1	4	4	1	3	6	5
Heart Diseases	380	6	3	16	19	206	130	36	24	61	73	61	75	50	78
Accidents	134	9	21	24	18	46	16	17	16	15	21	29	18	18	76
Suicides	25	...	...	...	1	22	2	3	5	2	6	2	5	2	6
Diseases of Kidneys and Urin. Sys. ...	110	2	...	3	6	68	31	15	9	16	19	10	26	15	15
Apoplexy	43	...	...	1	1	21	20	5	3	7	12	7	6	3	2
Paralysis & Diseases of Brain	292	4	4	3	8	157	116	36	20	41	56	42	58	39	78
Old Age	335	...	...	...	...	10	325	43	27	50	61	45	68	41	100
Debility, Marasmus, Inanition	203	194	8	...	...	1	...	46	20	22	36	20	30	29	18
Convulsions	98	82	15	1	...	...	...	13	11	14	9	11	21	19	4
Meningitis	50	15	17	7	1	10	...	8	7	8	4	4	9	10	9
Found Drowned	20	1	...	...	4	12	3	5	...	2	4	6	2	1	...
Diseases of Stomach	29	8	...	1	2	14	4	3	1	3	7	6	4	5	100
Obstructive Diseases of Intestines	21	4	2	1	...	7	7	1	3	5	2	1	6	3	...
Peritonitis	18	3	...	...	...	9	4	6	1	3	3	1	2	2	...
Appendicitis	15	...	...	4	3	8	...	1	2	1	2	3	5	1	...
All Other Causes	163	40	16	12	5	77	13	24	15	9	31	24	41	19	...
All Causes	4253	1085	445	169	179	1422	953	643	388	557	704	556	833	572	805

DEATHS FROM STATED CAUSES IN WEEKS AND MONTHS UNDER ONE YEAR OF AGE.

CAUSE OF DEATH.		Under 1 Week.	1-2 Weeks.	2-3 Weeks.	3-4 Weeks.	Total under 1 Month.	1-2 Months.	2-3 Months.	3-4 Months.	4-5 Months.	5-6 Months.	6-7 Months.	7-8 Months.	8-9 Months.	9-10 Months.	10-11 Months.	11-12 Months.	Total Deaths under One Year.
All Causes.	(Certified ...	198	...	...	...	375	...	...	75	61	...	...	...	...	...	...	39	1068
	(Uncertified ...	13	...	...	...	13	...	...	1	2	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	17
Common Infectious Diseases.	Small Pox	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
	Chicken-pox	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
	Measles	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
	Scarlet Fever	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Diarrhoeal Diseases.	Diphtheria (including Membranous Croup)	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
	Whooping Cough	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
	Diarrhoea, all forms	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
	Enteritis, Muco-enteritis, Gastro-enteritis	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Wasting Diseases.	Gastritis, Gastro-intestinal Catarrh	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
	Premature Birth...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
	Congenital Defects	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
	Injury at Birth	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Tuber- culous Diseases	Want of Breast-milk, Starvation	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
	Atrophy, Debility, Marasmus...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
	Tuberculous Meningitis	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
	Tuberculous Peritonitis: Tabes Mesenterica	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Other Causes.	Other Tuberculous Diseases	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
	Erysipelas	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
	Syphilis	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
	Rickets	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Other Causes.	Meningitis (not Tuberculous)	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
	Convulsions	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
	Bronchitis	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
	Laryngitis	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Other Causes.	Pneumonia	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
	Suffocation, overlaying...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
	Other Causes	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
	
		211	62	64	51	388	107	90	76	63	60	57	58	49	45	52	40	1085

Population (estimated to middle of 1910)		...	...	280,006
Deaths in the year {	legitimate	...	...	992
	illegitimate	...	...	93
Deaths from all causes at all ages		...	...	4253

TABLE No. 4.—VITAL STATISTICS OF WHOLE DISTRICT DURING 1910
AND PREVIOUS YEARS.

YEAR.	Population estimated to Middle of each Year.	BIRTHS.		TOTAL DEATHS REGISTERED IN THE DISTRICT.				TOTAL DEATHS IN PUBLIC INSTITU- TIONS IN THE DISTRICT.	Deaths of Non- residents registered in Public Institu- tions in the District.	Deaths of Residents registered in Public Instita- tions beyond the District.	NET DEATHS AT ALL AGES BELONGING TO THE DISTRICT.	
		Number.	Rate.*	Under 1 Year of Age.		At all Ages.					Number.	Rate.*
				Number.	Rate per 1000 Births registered.	Number.	Rate.*					
1900	238,736	7820	32.7	1436	183	4610	19.2	586	41	66	4635	19.3
1901	241,622	7993	33.1	1409	180	4392	18.2	500	43	68	4417	18.3
1902	245,448	7789	31.7	1081	138	4107	16.7	666	52	82	4138	16.8
1903	249,639	7778	31.2	1274	163	4152	16.6	630	74	65	4143	16.6
1904	253,865	7832	30.8	1416	181	4624	18.2	719	72	81	4633	18.2
1905	258,127	7705	29.8	1189	153	4140	16.0	759	67	79	4152	16.0
1906	262,426	7806	29.7	1254	181	4436	16.9	812	63	96	4459	17.0
1907	266,762	7680	28.7	968	126	4246	15.9	724	64	95	4276	16.0
1908	271,137	8167	30.1	1215	148	4377	16.1	732	43	88	4422	16.3
1909	275,552	8037	29.1	916	114	4077	14.7	713	67	79	4089	14.8
Averages for years 1900-1909.	256,331	7861	30.7	1216	157	4316	16.9	684	59	80	4336	16.9
1910	280,006	8014	28.6	1085	135	4237	15.1	859	63	79	4253	15.2

* Rates calculated per 1,000 of estimated population.

TABLE No. 5.—CASES OF INFECTIOUS DISEASE IN AGE PERIODS AND IN THE RESPECTIVE REGISTRATION SUB-DISTRICTS NOTIFIED, ALSO THE NUMBER OF SUCH CASES REMOVED TO HOSPITAL FROM EACH LOCALITY.

NOTIFIABLE DISEASE.	CASES NOTIFIED IN WHOLE DISTRICT.						TOTAL CASES NOTIFIED IN EACH LOCALITY.						No. OF CASES REMOVED TO HOSPITAL FROM EACH LOCALITY.										
	At all Ages.	At Ages—Years.					Drypool.	Southcoates.	East Southcoates.	West Southcoates.	Humber.	Myton.	Newington.	Drypool.	Southcoates.	East Southcoates.	West Southcoates.	Humber.	Myton.	Newington.	No. Admitted from		Total Admissions.
		Under 1.	1 to 3.	5 to 15.	15 to 25.	25 to 65.															65 and upwards.	Ships.		Outside City Boundary.
Measles	1098	55	426	608	8	1	279	125	65	117	57	269	186	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	12	...	13
Small Pox	3	...	...	...	1	2	...	...	...	...	3	...	...	...	...	...	...	3	...	...	4	...	7
Diphtheria [including Membranous Group]	437	6	123	239	39	30	89	65	50	75	33	80	45	27	16	13	15	13	25	13	1	1	124
Erysipelas	215	6	2	16	9	156	33	23	13	22	30	54	34	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	2	...	2
Scarlet Fever.....	913	13	178	611	72	38	187	89	114	210	60	157	96	65	30	61	77	34	68	36	1	3	375
Enteric Fever ...	132	...	10	34	28	56	23	17	18	16	12	30	10	11	9	4	7	5	15	11	1	...	63
Continued Fever	8	...	2	2	4	...	3	1	..	...	...	1	3	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
PuerperalFever ...	27	...	...	...	7	20	7	2	10	2	3	3	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Phthisis (Voluntary)	274	3	5	58	76	132	60	31	31	74	30	33	15	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Phthisis(P.H.A. 1908)	231	...	...	11	26	191	30	12	42	19	74	33	21	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	3	...	3
Beri Beri .....	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	11	...	11
Isolation .....	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	12	...	...	64	...	77
Typhus Fever ...	1	...	...	...	...	1	..	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	...	1
TOTALS.....	3339	83	746	1579	270	627	711	365	349	535	303	660	416	104	55	78	100	68	108	60	99	4	676



principal causes of DEATH during the year 1910.

Deaths from Zymotic Diseases

Deaths from other Diseases

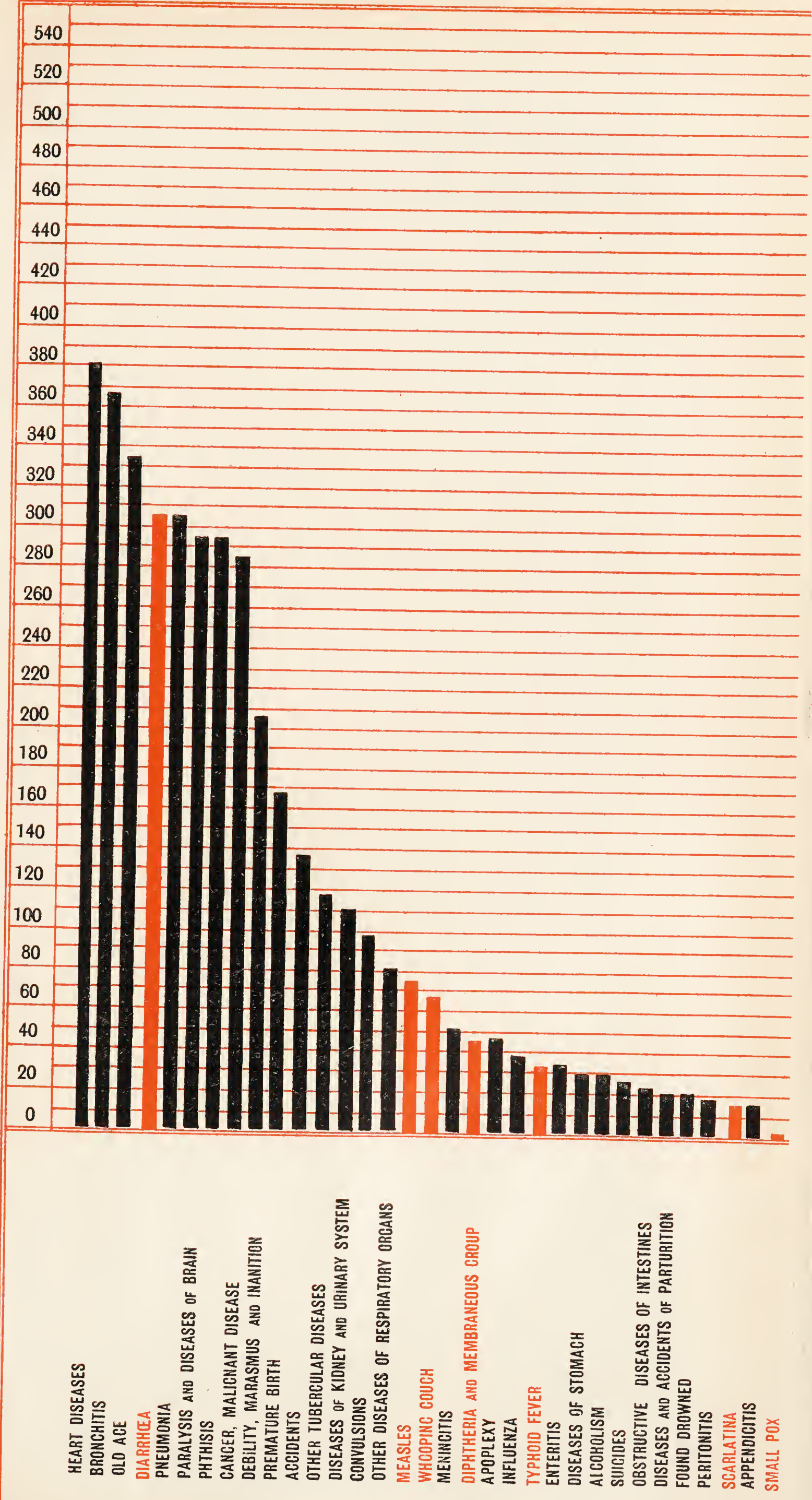


TABLE No. 6.—SHEWING BIRTHS, DEATHS, AND METEOROLOGICAL CONDITIONS, 1910.

1910 FOUR WEEKS ENDED	TEMPERATURE.			Rainfall in inches	Mean humidity, saturation 100	Births	Birth-rate	DEATHS.				DEATHS FROM ZYMOTIC DISEASES.							DEATH RATE PER 1000.		
	Mean	Highest	Lowest					All Causes	Under one year	Over one year and under five years	Over 25 years	Small Pox	Measles	Scarlatina	Diphtheria	Whooping Cough	Fever	Deaths from Diarrhoea	Zymotic	Diarrhoea	All causes
January 22...	41	55	26	1.19	86.0	622	28.8	372	93	26	221	...	1	7	9	1	...	0.8	0.0	17.2	
February 19...	36	55	16	2.14	85.8	622	28.8	375	75	29	245	...	1	2	6	3	1	0.7	0.05	17.4	
March 19...	43	56	29	1.47	85.0	659	30.6	357	88	35	200	...	5	1	5	3	0	1.0	0.0	16.5	
April 16...	44	60	28	1.33	85.9	612	28.4	331	61	41	209	...	11	...	8	...	...	1.1	0.0	15.3
May 14...	48	64	32	1.96	81.0	603	27.9	279	45	33	170	1	4	2	6	...	...	0.7	0.0	12.9
June 11...	60	74	45	0.77	86.0	637	29.5	280	54	28	175	...	7	...	6	1	1	0.8	0.05	13.0	
July 9...	62	79	44	4.36	83.0	630	29.2	227	47	16	141	...	9	...	3	...	1	0.6	0.05	10.5	
August 6...	61	74	47	1.59	80.6	618	28.7	231	49	25	133	...	8	1	2	...	12	1.4	0.6	10.7	
September 3...	61	75	47	3.08	81.7	652	30.2	370	159	44	146	...	7	1	4	...	118	6.1	5.4	17.1	
October 1...	55	71	39	0.35	80.0	586	27.2	373	133	57	152	...	...	4	3	4	110	5.6	5.1	17.3
October 29 ..	57	70	43	1.52	81.7	559	25.9	328	82	39	183	...	2	1	4	6	44	2.8	2.0	15.2	
November 26...	38	51	25	2.19	82.0	613	28.4	382	104	42	206	...	10	...	1	6	1	1.0	0.05	17.7	
December 24...	44	57	30	3.70	83.0	601	27.9	303	79	32	164	...	8	2	5	4	3	1.0	0.14	14.0	

TABLE No. 7.—SHEWING THE BIRTH-RATE, DEATH-RATE, &c., IN THE
VARIOUS REGISTRATION DISTRICTS, 1910.

DISTRICT.	Estimated Population.	Area in acres, excluding Dock areas.	Persons to an acre.	Birth-rate per 1000.	Death-rate from all causes per 1000.	Zymotic Death-rate per 1000.	Rate per 1000 of Deaths from all causes under 1 year.	Rate per 1000 of Deaths from all causes over 1 year and under 5 years.
Drypool	40369	2633	15.3	32.3	16.0	3.2	5.1	2.1
Southcoates	26238	1174	22.3	34.6	14.8	2.5	4.6	2.2
East Sculcoates .	32226	828	39.0	30.6	17.4	2.2	5.0	2.0
West Sculcoates.	48565	1856	26.1	25.2	14.3	1.0	2.7	1.1
Humber	31408	384	81.7	19.2	17.9	1.5	3.2	1.3
Myton	59489	665	89.4	25.3	14.1	1.7	4.9	1.5
Newington	41711	1470	28.3	35.8	13.6	1.7	4.1	1.1
City Total.....	280006	9010	31.0	28.6	15.2	1.9	3.8	1.5

TABLE No. 8.—SHEWING THE DEATHS FROM THE PRINCIPAL ZYMOTIC DISEASES
IN THE TWENTY YEARS, 1891 TO 1910.

DISEASE.	1891	1892	1893	1894	1895	1896	1897	1898	1899	1900	1901	1902	1903	1904	1905	1906	1907	1908	1909	1910	Proportion of deaths to 1,000 of total deaths in 1910.
Plague .....	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	8	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	.....
Cholera .....	...	2	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	.....
„ (English)...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	.....
Small Pox .....	...	...	9	3	...	...	1	...	144	17	...	...	6	4	3	10	1	...	2	1	0·2
Measles	71	145	126	91	17	256	22	79	112	130	117	186	117	178	22	60	176	92	77	73	17·1
Scarlatina	19	24	33	37	38	54	62	27	42	42	16	17	7	12	26	9	15	3	12	15	3·5
Diphtheria	12	10	20	19	25	39	19	10	23	15	38	85	75	61	72	132	64	47	61	44	10·3
Whooping Cough ...	32	111	77	79	44	106	57	67	132	68	93	104	23	62	121	69	100	53	49	66	15·3
Fevers	37	31	96	34	49	61	53	57	43	48	55	45	17	37	22	48	15	22	12	31	7·2
Diarrhœa	122	176	474	72	524	191	451	365	295	404	411	101	308	523	339	400	129	427	163	303	71·2
Totals	293	499	835	335	697	707	666	605	791	724	738	538	553	877	605	728	500	644	376	533	125·7

TABLE No. 9.—SHEWING THE TOTAL NUMBER OF DEATHS AND THE DEATH RATE IN EACH DISTRICT DURING EACH QUARTER OF THE YEAR, also the Total Number of Deaths and the Death Rates in the City.

DISTRICTS.	1ST QUARTER.		2ND QUARTER.		3RD QUARTER.		4TH QUARTER.		Total No. of Deaths.	Death Rate per 1000.
	No. of Deaths.	Death Rate per 1000 per annum	No. of Deaths.	Death Rate per 1000 per annum	No. of Deaths.	Death Rate per 1000 per annum	No. of Deaths.	Death Rate per 1000 per annum		
Drypool	176	17.6	155	15.5	160	16.0	152	15.2	643	16.0
Southcoates	96	14.7	92	14.1	106	16.2	94	14.4	388	14.9
East Sculcoates.....	148	18.5	100	12.5	156	19.5	153	19.1	557	17.4
West Sculcoates ...	208	16.9	138	11.2	165	13.4	193	15.7	704	14.3
Humber	155	20.0	125	16.1	133	17.1	143	18.4	556	17.9
Myton	234	15.8	175	11.8	191	12.9	233	15.8	833	17.0
Newington	146	13.9	128	12.2	152	14.5	146	13.9	572	13.6
City total.....	1163	16.6	913	13.0	1063	15.1	1114	15.9	4253	15.2

TABLE No. 10.—Returns made by the Vaccination Officers of the Hull and Sculcoates Unions respecting the VACCINATION of CHILDREN whose births were Registered during the year 1909.

Districts.	Births.	Successfully Vaccinated.	Insusceptible.	Dead Unvaccinated.	Postponement by Certificate.	Not accounted for.	Conscientious Objection Certificates.
Drypool	1339	981	15	97	23	70	153
Southcoates	907	604	10	80	20	57	136
East Sculcoates.....	1005	720	10	101	6	46	122
West Sculcoates	1242	799	20	104	19	92	208
Humber	616	415	3	64	9	80	45
Myton	1544	1077	3	160	6	161	137
Newington	1422	839	1	116	23	267	176
Totals	8075	5435	62	722	106	773	977

TABLE No. 11.—BIRTH RATE, DEATH RATE, AND ANALYSES OF THE ZYMOTIC DEATH RATES
IN TWENTY LARGE TOWNS.

CITIES AND BOROUGHES.		Population.	ANNUAL RATE PER 1000 LIVING.																	Percentage to total deaths.			
			Births in 52 weeks ended 31st Dec. 1910.			Total Deaths 52 or 53 Weeks ended				Deaths from												Annual Rate of Mortality per 1000 living.	
										Deaths under 1 year to 1000 Births.													
										28th Dec., 1907.	2nd Jan., 1909.	1st Jan., 1910.	31st Dec., 1910.	Principal Epi- demic Diseases	Small Pox.	Measles.	Scarlet Fever.	Diph- theria.	Whoop ing Cough.					Fever.	Diarr- hea.	Vio- lence.
London	4,872,702	23·6	14·6	13·8	14·0	12·7	1·14	—	0·41	0·04	0·09	0·28	0·04	0·28	0·49	103	6·6	63·9	10·2	41·4	0·1		
Liverpool	767,606	30·1	19·0	19·2	19·0	17·7	2·28	—	0·60	0·22	0·13	0·58	0·04	0·71	0·64	140	10·1	74·7	6·4	35·3	2·1		
Manchester ...	716,354	27·1	18·1	18·2	17·9	16·1	1·79	—	0·40	0·11	0·14	0·56	0·09	0·49	0·66	131	9·2	75·8	7·1	28·5	0·7		
Birmingham ...	570,113	26·3	16·2	15·9	15·4	13·7	1·12	—	0·07	0·14	0·11	0·37	0·04	0·39	0·58	130	7·0	67·0	5·5	27·1	3·0		
Leeds.....	490,985	22·2	15·3	15·3	14·1	13·7	1·28	—	0·32	0·08	0·14	0·31	0·04	0·39	0·49	132	7·4	69·7	9·3	18·9	0·1		
Sheffield.....	478,763	26·5	17·1	15·8	15·1	13·4	1·50	0·00	0·25	0·07	0·08	0·39	0·04	0·67	0·40	127	6·9	70·0	6·1	23·0	1·2		
Bristol	382,550	21·7	13·2	13·6	12·7	11·5	0·59	—	0·08	0·03	0·10	0·17	0·02	0·19	0·35	90	5·4	64·7	8·6	26·5	0·1		
West Ham.....	328,585	26·4	14·6	13·9	14·0	11·7	1·20	—	0·30	0·06	0·15	0·26	0·05	0·38	0·49	101	6·4	65·2	9·8	31·5	0·1		
Bradford	295,865	18·6	14·8	15·5	14·5	14·0	1·25	—	0·43	0·05	0·13	0·15	0·10	0·33	0·43	127	7·5	72·8	8·4	21·1	0·3		
Newcastle	285,951	26·4	15·9	16·0	14·8	13·9	1·15	0·00	0·30	0·04	0·14	0·28	0·03	0·36	0·41	121	7·2	74·5	8·4	19·2	0·3		
Hull.....	280,006	28·6	16·1	16·2	14·9	15·2	1·76	0·00	0·27	0·06	0·17	0·23	0·10	0·93	0·66	135	7·8	68·2	9·1	20·4	1·1		
Nottingham ...	266,471	24·8	17·5	15·2	16·3	14·2	1·01	0·00	0·20	0·06	0·11	0·24	0·05	0·35	0·46	128	7·1	65·9	6·6	21·8	0·5		
Salford	244,636	26·7	17·7	17·8	18·0	15·1	1·70	—	0·34	0·12	0·21	0·41	0·10	0·52	0·47	130	8·7	71·5	6·8	23·9	0·4		
Leicester	248,374	21·4	12·7	13·0	12·9	11·3	0·68	—	0·05	0·05	0·04	0·21	0·04	0·29	0·40	126	5·4	59·3	6·8	20·2	1·1		
Portsmouth ...	217,989	26·7	16·0	13·8	14·2	13·8	1·36	—	0·29	0·14	0·26	0·24	0·18	0·25	0·45	104	7·0	62·8	7·7	23·5	0·7		
Cardiff	199,189	24·3	15·0	13·0	13·1	11·9	0·96	0·01	0·23	0·10	0·12	0·10	0·04	0·36	0·54	111	6·4	66·7	10·2	19·5	0·0		
Bolton	190,315	22·9	16·8	15·4	15·1	13·4	1·08	—	0·01	0·19	0·15	0·30	0·06	0·37	0·41	117	7·3	77·4	7·0	15·4	0·6		
Sunderland ...	161,083	28·5	19·2	17·7	16·9	15·9	1·44	—	0·37	0·09	0·13	0·28	0·07	0·50	0·70	129	8·4	76·9	6·9	21·2	2·0		
Oldham	144,111	25·8	19·4	19·8	19·1	17·3	1·79	—	0·58	0·03	0·06	0·54	0·07	0·51	0·40	127	9·8	83·6	5·6	15·6	0·1		
Blackburn	137,972	21·4	16·9	15·7	16·3	14·2	1·33	0·01	0·31	0·20	0·16	0·12	0·06	0·47	0·44	136	7·6	72·9	6·7	16·9	2·1		

Note.—In this Table when no deaths occurred, — is inserted.

TABLE No. 12.—MORTALITY IN TWENTY LARGE TOWNS, 1896-1910.

CITIES AND BOROUGH.	Annual Death-rate per 1000 living (in years of 52 or 53 weeks).														
	1896	1897	1898	1899	1900	1901	1902	1903	1904	1905	1906	1907	1908	1909	1910
London	18.6	18.2	18.7	19.8	18.8	17.6	17.7	15.7	16.6	15.6	15.1	15.4	13.8	14.0	12.7
Liverpool	22.7	24.4	24.0	26.4	25.7	22.3	22.5	20.5	22.6	19.6	20.6	19.0	19.2	19.0	17.7
Manchester	22.6	23.1	21.9	24.6	24.1	22.1	20.0	19.7	21.3	18.0	19.2	18.1	18.2	17.9	16.1
Birmingham	20.8	21.6	20.0	20.8	21.5	20.5	18.6	17.8	19.9	16.2	16.8	16.2	15.9	15.4	13.7
Leeds	18.8	19.9	19.2	19.1	20.0	19.3	17.6	16.6	18.0	15.2	15.6	15.3	15.3	14.1	13.7
Sheffield	19.3	21.2	20.2	22.2	22.6	20.4	17.1	18.6	16.8	17.0	16.4	17.1	15.8	15.1	13.4
Bristol	16.9	17.2	17.2	18.2	16.7	16.0	17.4	14.3	15.6	14.6	14.5	13.2	13.6	12.7	11.5
West Ham	18.6	15.7	15.4	16.7	15.9	17.9	17.1	15.3	16.5	14.8	15.7	14.6	13.9	14.0	11.7
Bradford	16.5	17.4	17.6	18.4	16.4	16.8	15.8	16.4	17.6	15.2	16.1	14.8	15.5	14.5	14.0
Newcastle.....	18.5	19.1	21.4	20.6	19.5	21.9	19.9	19.2	19.4	16.8	17.1	15.9	16.0	14.8	13.9
Hull	18.9	18.6	18.4	19.3	19.7	18.6	17.2	16.9	18.6	16.3	16.9	16.0	16.2	14.9	15.2
Nottingham	17.5	18.8	17.7	20.0	19.1	18.5	16.7	16.9	17.7	16.5	16.1	17.5	15.2	16.3	14.2
Salford	22.6	23.9	22.7	23.8	25.1	21.7	19.3	19.0	21.2	16.9	18.3	17.7	17.8	18.0	15.1
Leicester	16.7	17.7	16.9	17.7	17.4	15.9	14.9	14.2	14.5	13.3	14.3	12.7	13.0	12.9	11.3
Portsmouth.....	16.6	16.2	16.3	19.7	17.3	17.9	16.8	14.7	16.9	16.6	14.9	16.0	13.8	14.2	13.8
Cardiff	16.8	14.9	14.8	15.4	13.8	15.8	16.8	14.0	14.8	13.4	14.0	15.0	13.0	13.1	11.9
*Bolton .....	...	...	...	19.9	19.5	18.2	16.9	17.5	16.9	15.1	15.2	16.8	15.4	15.1	13.4
Sunderland	19.8	19.7	22.6	21.5	21.4	21.4	19.5	19.9	19.5	18.6	18.6	19.2	17.7	16.9	15.9
Oldham.....	20.3	19.2	17.6	20.5	19.6	19.6	19.1	18.6	18.2	18.0	18.8	19.4	19.8	19.1	17.3
Blackburn	17.9	19.5	18.4	19.1	20.5	19.5	16.9	15.7	16.9	16.2	16.0	16.9	15.7	16.3	14.2

* NOTE—Not included in previous years.

TABLE No. 13.—DEATH-RATES from ALL CAUSES, from the PRINCIPAL EPIDEMIC DISEASES,
and from INFANTILE MORTALITY, in the TWENTY GREAT TOWNS, in the Five Years,
1905-1909 and in 1910.

CITIES AND BOROUGHS.	All Causes.		Small-Pox.		Measles.		Scarlet Fever.		Diphtheria.		Whooping- Cough.		Fever.		Diarrhoea.		Deaths under one year to 1000 Births	
	Five years, 1905-09	1910	Five years, 1905-09	1910	Five years, 1905-09	1910	Five years, 1905-09	1910	Five years, 1905-09	1910	Five years, 1905-09	1910	Five years, 1905-09	1910	Five years, 1905-09	1910	Five years, 1905-09	1910
London	14.5	12.7	0.00	—	0.39	0.41	0.11	0.04	0.14	0.09	0.28	0.28	0.05	0.04	0.57	0.28	120	103
Liverpool	19.5	17.7	0.00	—	0.49	0.60	0.28	0.22	0.18	0.13	0.37	0.58	0.11	0.04	1.08	0.71	151	140
Manchester ...	18.3	16.1	—	—	0.53	0.40	0.18	0.11	0.18	0.14	0.33	0.56	0.10	0.09	0.91	0.49	151	131
Birmingham ...	16.1	13.7	0.00	—	0.49	0.07	0.14	0.14	0.18	0.11	0.38	0.37	0.07	0.04	0.82	0.39	149	130
Leeds	15.1	13.7	0.00	—	0.32	0.32	0.07	0.08	0.13	0.14	0.27	0.31	0.08	0.04	0.61	0.39	138	132
Sheffield	16.3	13.4	—	0.00	0.62	0.25	0.22	0.07	0.12	0.08	0.30	0.39	0.09	0.04	1.13	0.67	146	127
Bristol	13.7	11.5	0.00	—	0.30	0.08	0.06	0.03	0.17	0.10	0.24	0.17	0.04	0.02	0.37	0.19	115	90
West Ham ...	14.6	11.7	—	—	0.54	0.30	0.15	0.06	0.22	0.15	0.44	0.26	0.09	0.05	1.16	0.38	137	101
Bradford	15.2	14.0	0.00	—	0.19	0.49	0.09	0.05	0.19	0.13	0.22	0.15	0.10	0.10	0.48	0.33	136	127
Newcastle	16.1	13.9	0.00	0.00	0.34	0.30	0.07	0.04	0.19	0.14	0.35	0.28	0.05	0.03	0.48	0.36	133	121
Hull	16.1	15.2	0.01	0.00	0.33	0.27	0.05	0.06	0.30	0.17	0.31	0.23	0.09	0.10	1.04	1.93	140	135
Nottingham ...	16.3	14.2	0.00	0.00	0.48	0.20	0.05	0.06	0.14	0.11	0.27	0.24	0.12	0.05	0.85	0.35	157	128
Salford	17.7	15.1	—	—	0.61	0.34	0.27	0.12	0.40	0.21	0.33	0.41	0.16	0.10	0.91	0.52	148	130
Leicester	13.2	11.3	—	—	0.40	0.05	0.15	0.05	0.07	0.04	0.22	0.21	0.03	0.04	0.66	0.29	141	126
Portsmouth ...	15.1	13.8	—	—	0.50	0.29	0.04	0.14	0.29	0.26	0.24	0.24	0.12	0.18	0.55	0.25	116	104
Cardiff	13.7	11.9	0.00	0.01	0.31	0.23	0.05	0.10	0.10	0.12	0.27	0.10	0.05	0.04	0.48	0.36	123	111
Bolton	15.5	13.4	—	—	0.42	0.01	0.11	0.19	0.11	0.15	0.22	0.30	0.19	0.06	0.76	0.37	146	117
Sunderland ...	18.2	15.9	—	—	0.51	0.37	0.07	0.09	0.21	0.13	0.40	0.28	0.12	0.07	0.67	0.50	139	129
Oldham	19.0	17.3	0.01	—	0.49	0.58	0.19	0.03	0.12	0.06	0.33	0.54	0.06	0.07	0.79	0.51	144	127
Blackburn	16.2	14.2	—	0.01	0.33	0.31	0.31	0.20	0.16	0.16	0.18	0.12	0.11	0.06	0.64	0.47	146	136

NOTE.—In this table 0.00 indicates that the deaths were too few to give a rate of 0.005 ; when no death occurred — is inserted.

Marriages.

During the year 1910 the number of marriages registered in the City was 2,374, as against 2,261 in 1909 and 2,388 in 1908. The marriages were distributed over the four quarters of the year as follows :—First quarter, 484 ; second quarter, 563 ; third quarter, 671 ; fourth quarter, 656.

The marriage-rate, *i.e.*, persons married to 1000 inhabitants, was 16·9 in 1910, as against 16·3 in 1909 and 17·6 in 1908.

The marriage-rate in England and Wales was 14·8 per 1000 in 1910, as compared with 14·9 in 1909, 14·9 in 1908.

The following table shews the number of marriages that have taken place in Hull during the undermentioned years.

Year.	1901	1902	1903	1904	1905	1906	1907	1908	1909	1910
No. of Marriages	2094	2132	2099	2052	2111	2285	2400	2388	2261	2374

Chief Epidemic Diseases.

Five hundred and thirty-three deaths have been recorded from the seven principal Zymotic diseases giving a mortality at the rate of 1·9 per 1000 of the population, the average for the past five years being 561. The deaths were distributed over the four quarters of the year as follows :—First quarter, 68 ; second quarter, 61 ; third quarter, 293 ; fourth quarter, 111 respectively.

The death-rate from these diseases during the year 1910 in the seventy-seven great towns, including London, averaged 1·23 of their estimated population. The highest aggregate death-rates from the seven principal Zymotic diseases above enumerated were 2·04 in Merthyr Tydfil, 2·05 in Barrow-in-Furness, 2·28 in Liverpool and 2·47 in Burnley.

The following table shews the death rates per 1000 from the seven principal Zymotic diseases in Hull for the years 1891 to 1910:—

Year.	Seven Zymotic Diseases.	Small Pox.	Measles.	Scarla- tina.	Diphth- eria.	Whooping Cough.	Fevers.	Diarrhoea
1891	1.45	—	0.35	0.09	0.05	0.15	0.18	0.60
1892	2.43	—	0.70	0.11	0.04	0.54	0.15	0.85
1893	4.01	0.04	0.59	0.15	0.09	0.36	0.45	2.27
1894	1.57	0.01	0.42	0.17	0.08	0.37	0.15	0.33
1895	3.21	—	0.07	0.17	0.11	0.20	0.22	2.41
1896	3.20	—	1.15	0.24	0.17	0.47	0.27	0.86
1897	2.96	—	0.09	0.27	0.08	0.25	0.23	2.00
1898	2.63	—	0.34	0.11	0.04	0.29	0.24	1.58
1899	3.38	0.61	0.47	0.17	0.09	0.56	0.18	1.26
1900	3.02	0.07	0.54	0.17	0.06	0.28	0.20	1.69
1901	3.02	—	0.48	0.06	0.15	0.38	0.22	1.70
1902	2.19	—	0.75	0.06	0.34	0.42	0.18	0.41
1903	2.22	0.02	0.46	0.02	0.30	0.09	0.06	1.23
1904	3.45	0.01	0.70	0.04	0.24	0.24	0.14	2.05
1905	2.34	0.01	0.08	0.10	0.27	0.46	0.08	1.31
1906	2.77	0.03	0.25	0.03	0.51	0.28	0.19	1.56
1907	1.87	0.00	0.65	0.05	0.24	0.37	0.05	0.48
1908	2.36	—	0.33	0.01	0.17	0.19	0.08	1.57
1909	1.35	0.007	0.29	0.03	0.21	0.17	0.04	0.59
1910	1.90	0.003	0.26	0.05	0.15	0.23	0.11	1.08

NOTE.—In this Table 0.00 indicates that the deaths were too few to give a rate of 0.005 ; when no deaths occurred — is inserted.

Small Pox.

Only one death from Small Pox was recorded during the year, the death rate being equal to 0.003 per 1,000. There were two deaths in 1909, whilst in 1908 there were none.

Small Pox was the cause of 9 deaths in the seventy-seven great towns. The average number of deaths from Small Pox in the City during the past five years was 3 per annum.

Measles.

Measles accounted for 73 deaths, as against 80 in 1909 and 92 in 1908, which corresponded to a death-rate of 0·26, 0·29 and 0·33 per 1000 for the years named. The deaths were distributed over the year as follows :—First quarter, 14 ; second quarter, 20 ; third quarter, 18 ; fourth quarter, 21. The average number of deaths from Measles in the City during the past five years was 97. The death-rate from Measles in the 77 large towns in 1910 was 0·31 per 1000.

Scarlatina.

Fifteen deaths from Scarlatina were reported during the year, as against 9 in 1909 and 3 in 1908, being equal to a rate of 0·05, 0·03 and 0·01 per 1000 respectively. The deaths were distributed over the year as follows :—First quarter, 4 ; second quarter, 2 ; third quarter, 6 ; fourth quarter, 3. The average number of deaths from Scarlatina in the City during the past five years was 10. The deaths from this disease in the 77 large towns of England and Wales in 1910 corresponded to a rate of 0·08 per 1000 living.

Diphtheria.

There have been 44 deaths from Diphtheria and Membranous Croup, as against 33 in 1909 and 47 in 1908, corresponding to a death-rate of 0·15, 0·21 and 0·17 respectively. The deaths were distributed over the year as follows :—First quarter, 17 ; second quarter, 7 ; third quarter, 10 ; 4th quarter, 10. The average number of deaths from Diphtheria in the City during the past five years was 70. The death-rate from this disease in the 77 large towns in 1910 was 0·12 per 1000.

Whooping Cough.

Whooping Cough accounted for 66 deaths, as against 49 in 1909 and 53 in 1908 ; being equal to a rate of 0·23, 0·17 and 0·19 per 1000. The deaths were distributed over the year as follows :—First quarter, 25 ; second quarter, 21 ; third quarter, 10 ; fourth quarter, 10. The average number of

deaths from Whooping Cough in the City during the past five years was 68. The deaths from Whooping Cough in the 77 large towns in 1910 was equal to 0·29 per 1000.

Typhoid Fever.

Typhoid Fever caused 31 deaths, as against 12 in 1909 and 22 in 1908, corresponding to a death-rate of 0·11, 0·04 and 0·08 per 1000. The deaths were distributed over the year as follows:—First quarter, 9; second quarter, 1; third quarter, 4; fourth quarter, 17. The average number of deaths from Typhoid Fever in the City during the past five years was 26. The deaths from Typhoid Fever during 1910 in the 77 large towns corresponded to a rate of 0·05 per 1000.

Typhus Fever.

On Saturday, the 24th December, I received notification from one of the Honorary Physicians of the Hull Royal Infirmary that one J.B., aged 25 years, dock labourer, and an inmate of the Royal Infirmary, was suffering from Typhus Fever.

The patient was immediately removed to the Evan Fraser Hospital, where the diagnosis was confirmed. He was admitted into the Royal Infirmary on the 22nd December (having attended that Institution as an out-patient since the 19th December), from 5, Blakestone's Buildings, Spencer Street, a two-roomed house occupied by the patient and his mother, aged 66 years, who was in receipt of parish relief.

There are seven other houses in the court.

The infected house was thoroughly disinfected and all bedding, &c., destroyed and afterwards replaced. A house-to-house inspection was also instituted in the immediate neighbourhood, but no further case was discovered. The disease did not spread to any of the Infirmary staff or those in attendance upon the patient at the Hospital.

There was no history as to how the patient referred to contracted the disease. His attack proved to be a mild one and he made a favourable recovery.

Typhus Fever occurred in Hull in 1869, and again in 1888-1889, when in December and January of the latter years nine cases were removed to Hospital from Collier Street, Moxon Street, North Street and Middle Street.

Diarrhœa.

Diarrhœa occasioned 303 deaths, as against 163 in 1909 and 427 in 1908, being equal to a death-rate of 1·08, 0·59 and 1·59 respectively for the years named. The deaths were distributed over the year as follows:—First quarter, 1; Second quarter, 9; third quarter, 245; fourth quarter, 48. The average number of deaths from Diarrhœa in the City during the past five years was 284. The deaths from Diarrhœa during 1910 in the 77 large towns equalled a death-rate of 0·38 per 1000.

Infantile Diarrhœa.

Of 303 deaths from Diarrhœa, 238 were children aged one year and under, and of this latter number 192 died in the autumnal quarter, 165 of whom were bottle-fed or had received a mixed diet, and 27 only had been breast-fed.

TABLE No. 14.—Shewing the number of TYPHOID FEVER, with the Age, Sex and District in which they occurred.

DISTRICTS.	0 to 1.		1 to 5.		5 to 15.		15 to 25.		25 to 65.		65 & up.		M.	F.	TOTAL.
	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.			
Drypool	2	1	4	2	1	1	7	4	11
Southcoates	1	...	...	1	...	...	1	1	2
E. Sculcoates	1	...	...	...	1	...	1
W. Sculcoates	1	...	...	...	...	...	1	2	...	...	2	2	4
Humber	1	...	...	1	...	...	...	1	...	1	2	3
Myton	2	...	3	...	...	1	...	...	5	1	6
Newington	1	...	1	...	1	1	...	...	3	1	4
TOTALS.....	1	1	3	...	8	1	7	7	1	2	20	11	31

TABLE No. 15.—SHEWING TOTAL NUMBER OF DEATHS FROM
DIARRHŒA DURING THE YEARS 1891 TO 1910 INCLUSIVE ;
ALSO THE NUMBER OF DEATHS OF CHILDREN OCCURRING
IN THE AUTUMNAL QUARTERS OF THE SAME YEARS.

Year.	Deaths during Year.		No. of Deaths during Autumnal Quarter.		
	Total Deaths.	No. of Deaths aged 1 year and under.	Aged 1 year and under.	Bottle Fed and Mixed Diet.	Breast Fed.
1891	122	100	81	65	16
1892	176	131	106	98	8
1893	474	373	343	300	43
1894	72	59	32	26	6
1895	524	399	343	299	44
1896	191	154	133	108	25
1897	451	368	338	290	48
1898	365	325	259	235	24
1899	295	254	230	211	19
1900	404	322	277	227	50
1901	411	341	306	257	49
1902	101	81	38	35	3
1903	308	256	212	186	26
1904	523	422	390	309	81
1905	339	285	258	216	42
1906	409	309	270	240	30
1907	129	103	51	40	11
1908	427	342	276	237	39
1909	163	129	85	78	7
1910	303	238	192	165	27

Precautions against Plague.

In accordance with a memorandum issued by the Local Government Board in November, 1910, with regard to the steps to be taken to prevent the introduction and spread of plague, I prepared and caused to be circulated the following circular :—

City and County of Kingston upon Hull.

PRECAUTIONS AGAINST PLAGUE.

Medical Officer of Health's Department.

To Shipowners, Warehousemen and others whom it may concern.

RATS THE SOURCE OF PLAGUE.

Plague is a malignant fever which has prevailed at different times and places, and it has been demonstrated beyond doubt that rats are the common media for the propagation of Plague.

Plague, for administrative purposes, may be regarded as a disease of rats which incidentally and occasionally attacks man. Fleas form the intermediaries between the diseased rat and man. If the fleas of infected rats (or the fleas of such other animals as occasionally suffer from Plague) are excluded from access to human beings Plague will seldom, if ever, spread from animals to man.

The species of rat and the species of fleas infesting the rat have an important bearing on the likelihood of infection spreading to man.

During the great epidemic of Plague in England in the 17th century, the black rat was chiefly prevalent. The brown or Norwegian rat began to invade England early in the 18th century, and soon almost entirely replaced its smaller and weaker rival in this country. The change bears on the possibility of the occurrence of human Plague in this country. The brown rat in towns is found chiefly in sewers, docks, warehouses, slaughterhouses, &c.

In India the black rat lives and breeds in the houses and huts of the natives, in close proximity to man.

MEASURES AGAINST PLAGUE.

The chief measures required to be taken to prevent the spread of Plague follow from the knowledge of its natural history which has been acquired in recent years, especially as the result of the work of the Indian Plague Commission.

Experience shows that in this country the disease in man can easily be controlled under conditions of efficient sanitary administration.

The measures to be taken in respect of Plague occurring in this country concern (a) human sources of infection, (b) infection from inanimate objects, and (c) infection from the lower animals, especially the rat.

PRECAUTIONS IN REGARD TO INANIMATE OBJECTS.

The removal of all heaps of refuse, especially of garbage affording food for rats, the removal of empty boxes or any rubbish allowing rats to hide near houses, the stopping up of rat-runs with broken glass and tar, the repairing or relaying of drains in houses where there are rat-runs, are amongst the most important methods for preventing the spread of Plague by the rat. It is also important to securely stop up entrance to spaces under floors of dwellings and outbuildings where rats may harbour. These and other like measures, which will occur to all, are directed towards preventing the access of rats to or their entrance into houses. If rats are kept out of dwellings, danger is relatively small.

PRECAUTION AGAINST RATS.

The continuous suppression or limitation of rats in a district into which rat-plague has been introduced will prevent the occurrence of human Plague of local origin. Efforts should therefore be concentrated in such districts to this end. Complete extermination of rats is perhaps impossible, but decrease of rats short of extermination diminishes greatly the chances of infection. Such measures should be persistent, as the rat soon breeds up to its old level of numbers.

Precautionary measures for the destruction of rats are especially called for in or about docks or wharves, and also in warehouses, meat markets, slaughterhouses, piggeries and dumping grounds for refuse.

Any unusual mortality observed amongst rats should be immediately reported to the Medical Officer of Health, in order that inquiries may be made into the circumstances, and, if found advisable, for a bacteriological examination to be made with a view to the diagnosis of the disease.

There are several methods of dealing with rats, but it is unwise to trust to any one of them alone, and, when practicable, all methods should be employed together. Of traps, a spring trap has been found to be the most useful kind. The use of rat poison or virus as recommended by the Board of Agriculture and Fisheries will also be found to be most useful, but they should not be laid where poultry or other domestic animals may be poisoned.

Fleas leave the dead rat when it becomes cold. Dead rats should not, however, be handled without precaution. Cremation is the best method of disposal of dead rats, if it can be carried out without involving delay or unguarded handling. Failing this they should be so buried that they cannot be disinterred by other animals.

Rat catchers, as well as those engaged in disinfection of clothing, &c., can, apart from the administration of plague prophylactic, partially protect themselves by the external application of powders, &c., disliked by fleas, and by wearing puttees or gaiters and gloves.

Briefly, the most important recommendations may be summarised as follows :—

- 1st. Persistently and systematically destroy all rats.**
- 2nd. Remove and obliterate their nests, burrows and habitual haunts, and**
- 3rd. Make each dwelling, warehouse, &c., as far as practicable, rat-proof, and remove all known harbourage for rats in or near dwellings.**
- 4th. At the same time do not allow waste food (whether for human beings, chickens or other animals) to accumulate in or about the house.**

J. WRIGHT MASON,
Medical Officer of Health.

Town Hall,
Hull.

RAINFALL, TEMPERATURE, AND DIARRHOEA DEATHS (DURING DIARRHOEAL SEASON).

1908.

WEEK ENDING																		
	July 11.	July 18.	July 25.	Aug. 1.	Aug. 8.	Aug. 15.	Aug. 22.	Aug. 29.	Sept. 5.	Sept. 12.	Sept. 19.	Sept. 26.	Oct. 3.	Oct. 10.	Oct. 17.	Oct. 24.	Oct. 31.	Nov. 7.
Rainfall in inches . . .	1.50	0.26	0.53	0.05	0.01	0.25	0.37	0.90	0.60	0.27	0.74	0.76	—	0.04	0.16	0.24	0.38	0.02
Earth temperature { 1 ft. below surface }	63.3	67.4	62.1	62.3	62.8	59.7	57.2	57.4	55.0	53.7	52.8	55.1	55.4	54.8	52.8	55.1	48.0	48.7
Earth temperature { 4 ft. below surface }	50.8	54.1	55.0	55.5	56.4	57.0	56.2	56.0	56.0	55.5	54.7	54.0	54.0	54.2	54.0	54.0	53.1	52.1
Deaths from Diarrhoea }	1	2	2	7	18	31	53	55	29	40	27	18	11	15	20	10	5	3

1909.

WEEK ENDING																		
	July 10.	July 17.	July 24.	July 31.	Aug. 7.	Aug. 14.	Aug. 21.	Aug. 28.	Sept. 4.	Sept. 11.	Sept. 18.	Sept. 25.	Oct. 2.	Oct. 9.	Oct. 16.	Oct. 23.	Oct. 30.	Nov. 6.
Rainfall in inches	1.45	0.41	0.17	1.88	2.71	—	2.27	0.42	0.63	0.33	0.63	0.03	0.21	0.66	1.16	0.43	0.55	0.00
Earth temperature } 1 ft. below surface }	58.4	58.4	59.5	57.6	57.6	62.4	61.3	59.1	56.0	55.1	55.4	55.0	54.1	53.2	52.0	51.5	46.0	45.7
Earth temperature } 4 ft. below surface }	54.0	52.6	54.0	56.3	57.8	57.8	56.3	57.0	56.1	56.0	55.5	55.0	54.1	54.0	53.5	53.0	52.1	51.0
Deaths from Diarrhoea }	1	—	1	—	4	1	7	12	10	12	21	15	12	13	5	9	3	4

1910.

	WEEK ENDING																	
	July 9.	July 16.	July 23.	July 30.	Aug. 6.	Aug. 13.	Aug. 20.	Aug. 27.	Sept. 3.	Sept. 10.	Sept. 17.	Sept. 24.	Oct. 1.	Oct. 8.	Oct. 15.	Oct. 22.	Oct. 29.	Nov. 5.
Rainfall in inches . .	1.04	0.04	0.40	0.59	0.55	0.39	0.90	1.22	0.57	0.11	0.03	0.05	0.16	0.07	0.59	0.70	0.16	0.07
Earth temperature { 1 ft. below surface }	57.7	58.1	59.4	59.5	60.7	60.7	60.7	59.4	57.4	56.7	55.4	52.8	54.1	54.5	52.5	50.7	50.0	45.2
Earth temperature { 4 ft. below surface }	54.0	54.0	54.0	54.5	55.4	56.0	56.1	56.7	56.4	56.0	55.8	55.0	54.1	54.0	53.8	53.0	52.1	51.5
Deaths from Diarrhea }	2	1	1	3	4	8	22	44	34	35	30	21	12	9	12	4	5	—

Meteorological Observations

TAKEN BY H. B. WITTY, F.R. MET. SOC., AT PEARSON PARK.

Latitude 53° 45' North ; Longitude 0.16 West ; Height above sea (Ordnance datum) 6'00 feet.

1910.	AT NINE H. A.M. LOCAL TIME.				AT NINE H. P.M. LOCAL TIME.				EARTH TEMPERATURE. Average		TAKEN AT NINE H. P.M. LOCAL TIME.			
	Mean Reading of				Mean Reading of				At 4ft. deep.	At 4ft. deep.	Mean Reading of Self-registering Thermometers.			
	Barom-eter.	Attached Therm.	Dry Bulb Therm.	Wet Bulb Therm.	Barom-eter.	Attached Therm.	Dry Bulb Therm.	Wet Bulb Therm.			Max. in Air.	Min. in Air.	Max. in Rays of Sun.	Min. on Grass.
January ..	in. 29.783	° 46.8	° 37.6	° 36.0	in. 29.770	° 48.0	° 38.6	° 36.9	37.8	42.7	° 42.0	° 33.0	° 55.5	° 30.0
February ..	29.558	44.5	40.8	39.0	29.227	45.0	40.5	38.7	38.6	41.0	45.8	35.5	69.0	31.0
March ..	30.174	49.8	43.7	41.7	30.199	51.5	42.0	40.0	41.0	41.5	50.0	36.6	88.7	31.5
April ..	29.617	53.9	46.0	43.9	29.626	55.9	44.5	42.5	43.8	43.7	52.0	37.0	90.7	33.5
May ..	29.538	59.3	52.3	50.3	29.546	61.0	48.7	46.8	50.9	46.4	58.8	43.7	109.0	41.5
June ..	29.631	64.8	59.0	56.5	29.650	65.8	54.8	53.6	58.5	51.7	65.7	50.5	113.8	47.8
July ..	29.873	63.5	58.0	55.4	29.883	64.5	56.0	53.8	58.0	54.8	66.0	51.0	109.6	49.9
August ..	29.856	67.0	61.0	57.7	29.864	67.8	58.6	56.0	59.6	56.0	68.0	53.0	112.0	50.5
September..	30.227	62.7	56.6	53.5	30.226	63.5	53.0	51.0	55.0	55.0	61.0	47.7	97.0	44.8
October ..	30.075	60.7	53.0	50.0	30.023	61.0	52.0	50.0	51.7	53.0	57.6	48.0	83.9	43.0
November..	29.562	48.8	37.8	36.0	29.269	48.7	38.0	36.0	39.9	48.0	43.8	32.6	61.8	27.7
December ..	29.638	52.0	43.0	41.0	29.657	53.0	43.0	41.7	40.8	44.0	47.0	38.0	54.0	34.5
Year ..	29.794	56.1	49.0	46.7	29.745	57.1	47.4	45.5	47.9	48.1	54.8	42.2	87.0	38.8

Meteorological Observations—Continued.

1910.	Average Amount of Cloud. 0-10			Sunshine. Total Hours.	RAINFALL.			WEATHER, No. OF DAYS OF						WIND, No. OF OBSERVATIONS OF									
	9-0 a.m.	9-0 p.m.	Mean.		Total for month.	Max.	Date of Highest Max.	Rain.	Snow.	Hail.	Thunder-storm.	Absence of Sun.	Fog.	N.	N.E.	E.	S.E.	S.	S.W.	W.	N.W.	Calm.	
January ..	7.0	5.6	6.3	36.7	in 1.78	in 0.52	30th	19	8	1	—	15	2	—	2	—	—	—	1	7	7	11	3
February ..	7.0	4.0	5.5	52.9	1.72	0.25	14th	23	1	—	—	11	—	—	2	—	—	3	14	3	3	2	
March ..	5.9	4.0	4.9	119.0	0.76	0.30	8th	14	3	—	—	4	2	3	5	1	4	1	7	4	3	3	
April ..	3.6	6.0	4.8	87.4	2.08	0.43	14th	21	—	4	1	6	2	3	6	1	3	—	7	5	4	1	
May ..	6.0	5.5	5.7	165.1	1.90	0.27	{ 5th 8th 11th	20	—	3	2	4	—	1	7	7	2	—	3	2	7	2	
June...	6.7	6.7	6.7	142.4	3.02	1.48	24th	13	—	—	1	3	—	3	9	2	6	—	2	3	5	—	
July..	8.0	8.8	8.4	134.3	2.73	0.67	5th	18	—	—	3	3	—	7	10	—	1	1	6	2	4	—	
August ..	7.0	6.6	6.8	130.0	3.61	0.57	25th	24	—	3	4	3	—	2	4	—	2	2	9	8	4	—	
September ..	7.0	5.7	6.3	81.1	0.24	0.11	10th	8	—	—	—	10	—	3	9	2	—	2	1	—	9	4	
October ..	6.6	6.5	6.5	71.3	1.89	0.46	11th	16	—	—	2	11	—	5	6	3	7	—	4	3	2	1	
November ..	4.6	4.7	4.6	82.5	3.01	0.90	27th	18	3	—	—	11	2	3	3	—	2	1	5	6	9	1	
December ..	8.0	5.9	6.9	28.4	2.89	0.48	1st	26	2	—	—	18	2	1	1	—	5	6	7	4	7	—	
Year..	6.4	5.2	6.1	94.2	2.13	0.53	—	220	17	11	13	99	10	32	64	16	32	17	72	47	68	17	

TABLE No. 16.—SHEWING DIARRHŒA DEATHS 1ST JULY TO 31ST OCTOBER, 1910.

REGISTRATION DISTRICT.	Population.	Total Deaths.	Death Rate per 1000 per annum.	AGE PERIODS.							SEX.		FOOD.		ROOMS IN HOUSE.					SANITARY CON- VENIENCE.	
				0 to 1.	1 to 5.	5 to 15.	15 to 25.	25 to 60.	60 to 80.	80 & up.	M.	F.	Breast Fed.	Mixed Diet	2	3	4	5	6 & up.	W.C.	Privy.
Drypool ..	40369	54	4.0	41	13	—	—	—	—	—	32	22	5	49	5	13	26	9	1	6	48
Southcoates ..	26238	33	3.8	24	8	—	—	1	—	—	21	12	2	31	6	10	13	2	2	3	30
East Sculcoates	32226	52	4.8	42	10	—	—	—	—	—	31	21	8	44	3	5	34	9	1	4	48
West Sculcoates	48565	16	0.9	9	7	—	—	—	—	—	8	8	1	15	—	—	11	4	1	3	13
Humber ..	31408	20	1.9	13	6	—	—	—	1	—	11	9	2	18	2	3	3	7	5	3	17
Myton ..	59489	62	3.1	53	9	—	—	—	—	—	30	32	5	57	5	12	30	6	9	8	54
Newington ..	41711	50	3.5	43	7	—	—	—	—	—	22	28	6	44	—	—	35	8	7	8	42
Totals ..	280,006	287	3.7	225	60	—	—	1	1	—	155	132	29	258	21	43	152	45	26	35	252
1st July to 30th Sept., 1909	275552	108	1.5	85	20	1	—	—	—	2	58	50	7	101	4	16	49	30	9	21	87
„ 1908	271137	332	3.6	276	40	—	—	7	9	—	167	165	45	287	24	41	188	48	31	57	275
„ 1907	266762	67	1.0	51	14	—	—	2	—	—	37	30	13	54	3	5	35	8	16	12	55
„ 1906	262426	345	5.2	370	53	—	1	7	12	2	169	176	40	305	10	33	177	55	70	53	292

INFECTIOUS DISEASES (NOTIFICATION) ACT, 1889.

Adopted 1st February, 1890.

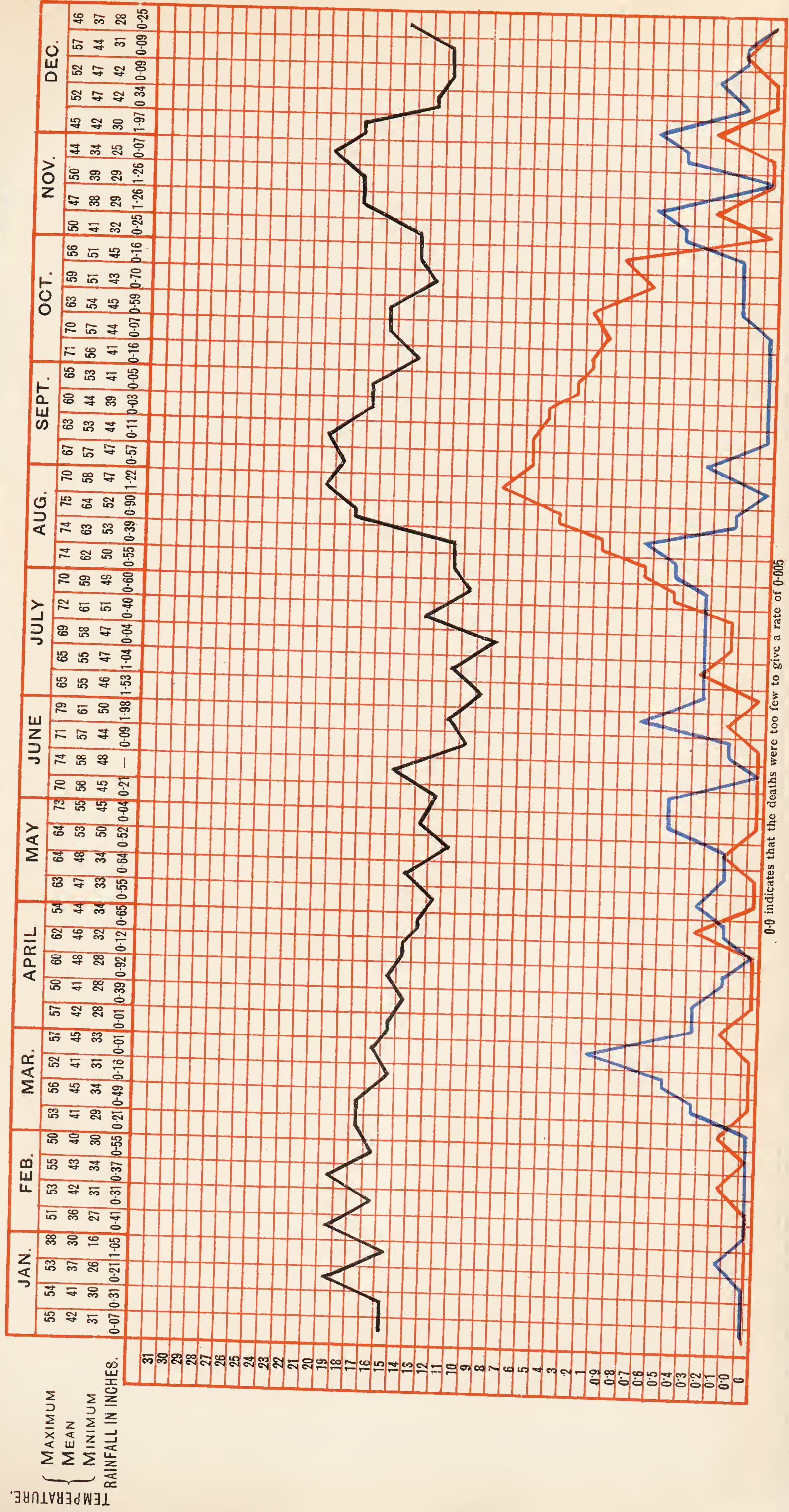
Months. 1910.	Cholera	Plague.	Small Pox.	Scarlatina.	Diphtheria, including Membranous Group.	Typhus Fever.	Typhoid Fever.	Puerperal Fever.	Continued Fever.	Relapsing Fever.	Group.	Erysipelas.	Totals.
January	3	72	33	...	8	5	...	...	...	23	144
February	51	34	...	5	3	...	...	...	18	111
March	64	51	...	6	3	2	...	...	19	145
April	49	45	...	1	1	...	...	...	21	117
May	58	21	...	5	3	1	...	...	13	101
June	73	29	...	6	1	1	...	...	17	127
July	81	53	...	2	2	...	...	...	16	154
August	81	21	...	11	...	...	...	...	10	123
September	88	28	...	31	...	...	...	...	16	163
October	116	47	...	25	...	1	...	...	17	206
November	96	34	...	19	4	1	...	...	21	175
December	84	41	1	13	5	2	...	...	24	170
TOTALS	3	913	437	1	132	27	8	...	...	215	1736

CHART shewing the DEATH RATES per 1000 from prevailing ZYMOTIC DISEASES, and from all causes, together with the TEMPERATURE and RAINFALL in weeks.

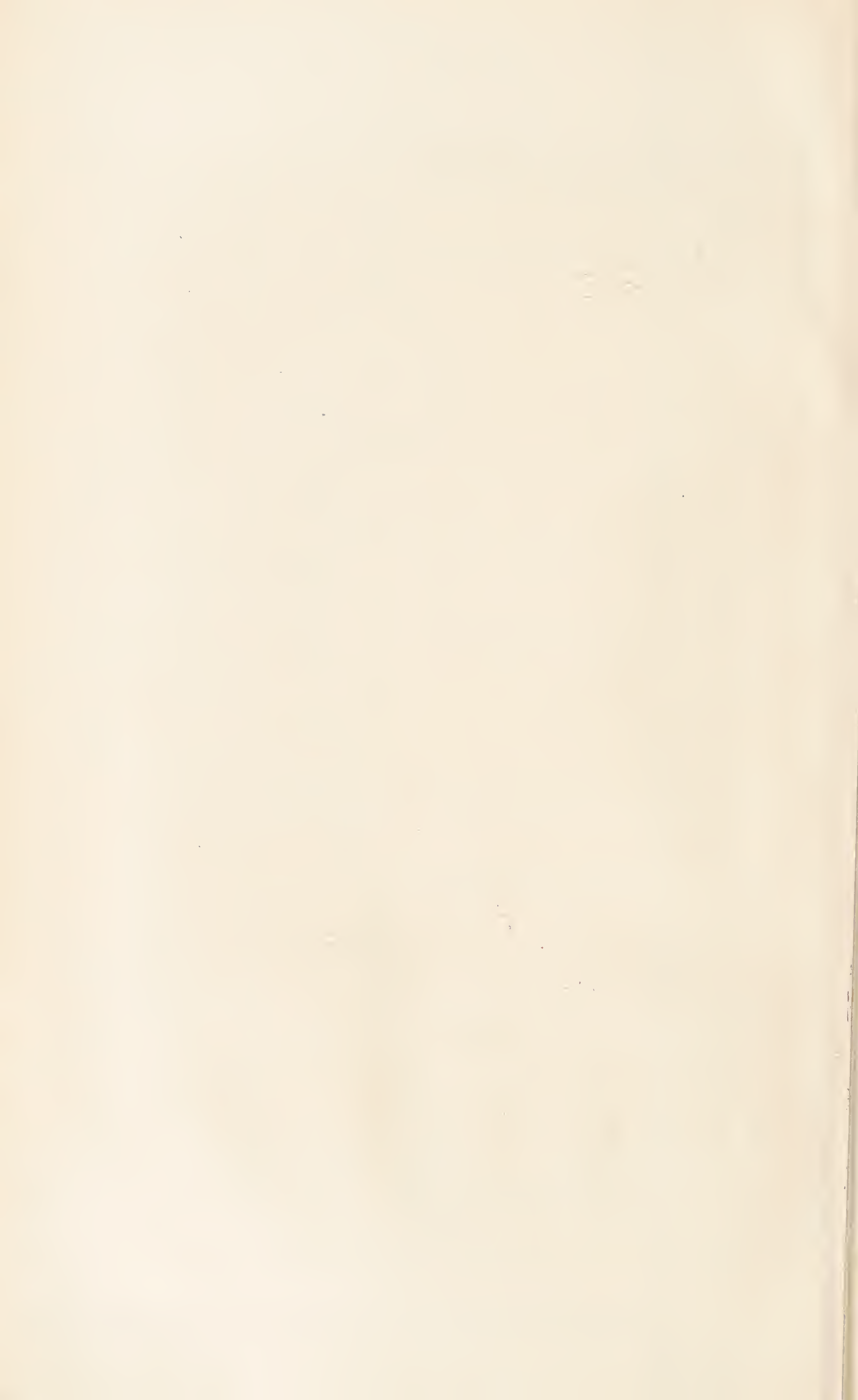
DEATH RATES: All Causes—

Diarrhœa—

Measles—



0.0 indicates that the deaths were too few to give a rate of 0.005



Inquests.

The number of deaths which have formed the subject of a Coroner's inquiry was 393, as against 421 in 1909 and 403 in 1908. The Coroner also investigated the circumstances attending the deaths of 49 persons (30 males and 19 females), in which he did not consider it necessary to hold inquests.

The following table shews the number of Inquests and the months in which they have been held :—

1910.		Males.	Females.	Total.
January	..	19	14	33
February	..	18	14	32
March	.. ..	30	17	47
April	.. ..	18	8	26
May	.. ..	16	7	23
June	.. ..	26	6	32
July	.. ..	23	6	29
August	.. ..	28	5	33
September	..	19	12	31
October	..	22	11	33
November	..	26	11	37
December	..	27	10	37
		272	121	393

Cancer.

Cancer contributed 284 deaths, as against 229 in 1909 and 240 in 1908, the rate for the respective years being 1·0, 0·83 and 0·88.

Phthisis.

Two hundred and eighty-four deaths from Phthisis were reported, as against 285 in 1909 and 326 in 1908, being equal to 1·0, 1·03 and 1·20 per 1,000 per annum respectively.

Disease Map.

I append to my Report a Map of the City, shewing the distribution of deaths from Diarrhœa, Small Pox, Whooping Cough, Measles, Typhoid Fever, Scarlatina, and Diphtheria.

Bacteriology.

The following statement shews the results of the Bacteriological examination of pathological specimens submitted to the City Bacteriologist during the year.

DISEASE SUSPECTED.	NUMBER OF CASES.	RESULT.		
		Positive.	Doubtful.	Negative.
Diphtheria ...	357	126	17	214
Tubercle	270	87	—	183
Enteric Fever	57	21	5	31
Ringworm ...	90	50	1	39
Asiatic Cholera	2	—	—	2
Human Plague	5	—	—	5
Miscellaneous	22	3	—	19
TOTALS...	803	287	23	493

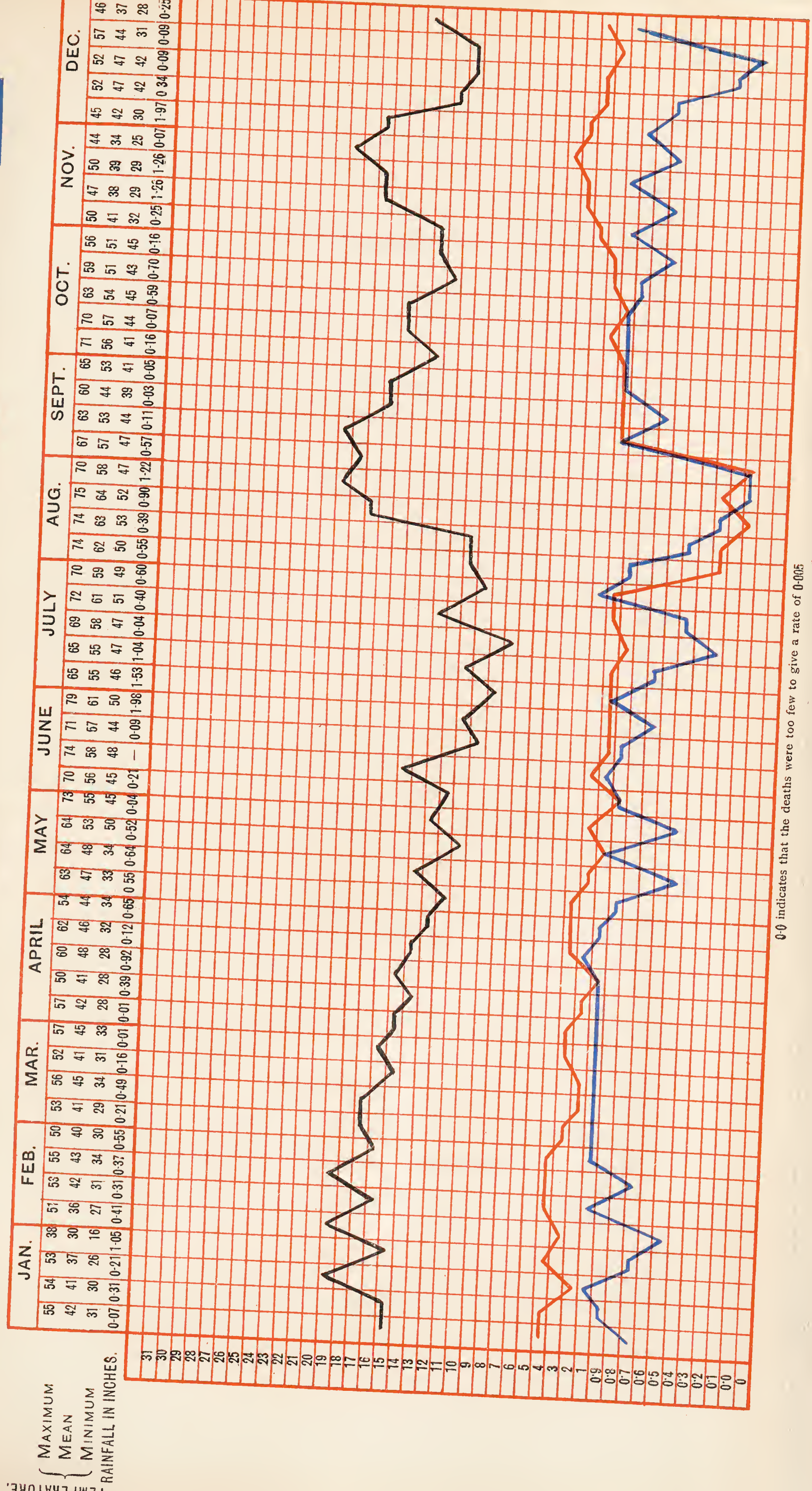
Hospitals.

Five hundred and seventy-three patients have been admitted during the year 1910, as against 611 in 1909 and 499 in 1908.

Of the cases admitted into hospital, 371 were suffering from Scarlatina, 122 from Diphtheria, 62 from Typhoid Fever, 3 from Small Pox, 1 from Typhus Fever, 1 from Measles, and 13 were admitted for isolation.

CHART shewing the DEATH RATES per 1000 from DISEASES of the RESPIRATORY ORGANS, CONSUMPTION, and from all causes, together with the TEMPERATURE and RAINFALL in weeks.

DEATH RATES: All Causes ————— Respiratory Organs ——— Consumption ———



0.0 indicates that the deaths were too few to give a rate of 0.005

The admissions were distributed over the four quarters of the year as follows :—

1st quarter.	2nd quarter.	3rd quarter.	4th quarter.
128	140	162	143

Nine hundred and thirteen cases of Scarlatina were notified to the Authority, of which number 371, or 40·6%, were removed to the Sanatorium for isolation. Of the 371 admitted, 9 proved fatal, giving a case fatality of 2·4% of the cases admitted, as against 1·6% in 1909 and 0·4% in 1908.

One hundred and thirty-two cases of Typhoid Fever were notified, of which number 62, or 46·9%, were admitted to the Hospitals. Of this latter number, 12 proved fatal, giving a case mortality of 19·3%, as against 8·6% for 1909 and 26·2% for 1908.

Four hundred and thirty-seven persons were notified as suffering from Diphtheria. Of this number, 122, or 27·9%, were removed to the Hospitals for isolation. Of the 122 admitted, 16 proved fatal, giving a case mortality of 13·1% as against 14·5% in 1909 and 11·8% in 1908.

The percentage of deaths to the total admissions was equal to 6·4%, as against 6·5% during the year 1909 and 8·2% during the year 1908.

The average stay of each patient was 53 days.

NOTE—In addition to the above, the following cases were admitted from outside the City, or from vessels arriving in Port :—Small Pox, 4 ; Measles, 12 ; Scarlatina, 4 ; Diphtheria, 2 ; Typhoid Fever, 1 ; Erysipelas, 2 ; Chicken Pox, 3 ; Beri Beri, 11 ; and 64 persons were removed for isolation, having been in contact with cases of infectious disease.

In order to secure a wholesome supply of food to the Hospitals, formal and informal samples have been taken during the year and submitted for analysis.

Two samples of milk taken in course of delivery at the Sanatorium were found to be adulterated, one with 0·8 per cent. and one with 5·2 per cent. of added water.

The Contractor was cautioned in the first instance, but on the second occasion legal proceedings were taken, the defendant was fined £10, and the contract determined by the Committee.

In appointing the Contractor for the supply of milk to the Hospitals, it is stipulated (1) that the premises and appointments must be passed by the Medical Officer of Health as satisfactory, and be subject at all times to inspection by him and his staff, and (2) that preference will be given to occupiers of dairies supplied only by cows which have been subjected to the tuberculin test.

The following table shews the number of Cases Admitted into the Hospitals in age periods, and the diseases from which they were suffering, and includes Patients admitted from ships and from outlying districts, as well as those from within the City boundary :—

DISEASES.	AGE OF PATIENTS ON ADMISSION.									Port cases and cases admitted from outside Authorities.		TOTALS.
	0 to 1	1 to 5	5 to 15	15 to 25	25 to 35	35 to 45	45 to 55	55 to 65	65 upwards	Port cases.	Cases from outside Authorities.	
Small Pox ...	...	1	...	2	2	1	1	...	...	4	...	7
Measles	3	6	1	2	...	1	...	...	...	12	...	13
Scarlatina.....	3	66	263	34	6	3	...	...	...	1	3	375
Diphtheria ...	2	36	69	11	3	2	...	1	...	1	1	124
Typhoid Fever	...	3	17	15	14	9	1	4	...	1	...	63
Chicken Pox	1	1	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	3	...	3
Cont'ued Fever	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Beri-Beri .....	...	...	...	3	3	5	...	...	...	11	...	11
Isolation	2	6	17	11	29	6	4	2	...	64	...	77
Erysipelas ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	1	...	2	...	2
Typhus Fever	...	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	1
Totals.....	11	119	368	78	58	27	7	8	...	99	4	676

Table shewing the number of the deaths which occurred in the Hospitals and the districts from which they were removed.

Cause of Death.	Drypool.	Southcoates.	East Sculcoates.	West Sculcoates.	Humber.	Myton.	Newington.	Port Cases.	Cases from Outside Authorities.	TOTALS.
Small Pox.....	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	2	...	2
Measles .....	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Scarlatina	2	1	2	1	1	2	...	...	...	9
Diphtheria ...	4	3	...	4	1	2	2	...	...	16
Typhoid Fever	5	1	...	1	1	1	3	...	...	12
Erysipelas .....	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	1
Totals	11	5	2	6	3	5	5	3	...	40

TABLE No. 17.—The following TABLE gives the NUMBER OF ADMISSIONS INTO THE HOSPITALS including Port Cases and those from outlying districts from 1891 to 1910.

DISEASES.	1891	1892	1893	1894	1895	1896	1897	1898	1899	1900	1901	1902	1903	1904	1905	1906	1907	1908	1909	1910
Plague .....	...	...	...	...	..	...	...	...	...	...	8	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Cholera.....	...	2	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Small Pox.....	2	10	178	34	4	4	7	4	800	104	3	10	98	86	47	29	18	...	9	7
Measles.....	13	12	24	21	...	2	7	5	5	1	5	5	...	6	3	12	18	18	6	13
Scarlatina.....	77	192	286	291	494	400	481	221	285	336	295	382	219	275	331	261	332	244	376	375
Diphtheria	11	13	9	10	12	2	...	...	2	10	57	202	183	164	224	358	216	192	203	124
Typhus Fever ...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1
Typhoid Fever...	55	36	210	86	98	97	67	86	80	60	94	85	40	121	62	137	49	86	56	63
Chol. Diarrhoea..	...	...	7	...	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Diarrhoea .....	...	7	5	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Croup	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Continued Fever	...	2	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	...
Erysipelas	1	1	1	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	2
Beri Beri .....	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	2	...	...	1	3	...	6	11
Cerebro Spinal Fever.....	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	2	...	...	...
Chicken Pox.....	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	8	8	...	3	3
Isolation	7	9	6	1	1	2	...	4	7	7	26	64	74	104	122	105	86	35	34	77
Totals	168	284	726	444	610	507	562	321	1179	518	488	748	616	756	789	911	732	575	694	676

Women Inspectors' Department.

Midwives Act, 1902.

During the year 1910, in accordance with Section 10 of the Midwives Act, forty-six persons notified their intention to practice in the City, being an increase of one over the preceding year. Fourteen were hospital trained midwives and thirty-two bona-fide (i.e., untrained) midwives.

Section 1 (2) of the Midwives Act provides as follows :—

“ From and after the first day of April, one thousand nine hundred and ten, no woman shall habitually and for gain attend a woman in childbirth, otherwise than under the direction of a qualified medical practitioner, unless she be certified under this Act ; any woman so acting, without being certified under this Act shall be liable, on summary conviction, to a fine not exceeding ten pounds, provided this section shall not apply to legally qualified medical practitioners, or to anyone rendering assistance in a case of emergency.”

Up to this period there were a considerable number of women, roughly estimated at 86, performing the duties of midwife, habitually or occasionally, under the title of “ handy ” woman.

The attention of these women was drawn to the foregoing section of the Act, and, so far as can be ascertained, they have discontinued their practice.

Though there are many suitable women who could efficiently perform the duties of a midwife, the cost of training is a great barrier to their qualifying for the work, and it would be a great advantage if scholarships or other suitable provision could be made to enable them to train.

The names of seven Midwives have been removed from the local list, in consequence of retirement, death or removal from the district.

One hundred and seventy-five visits of inspection were paid to Midwives. One hundred and twenty-three "still-births," twenty-two cases of "Death of Infant," and twenty-five cases of "Puerperal Fever" were investigated.

The number of Puerperal Fever cases notified is on an average with that of previous years. Where any deviation from a normal puerperium has taken place, *e.g.*, on receipt of notification of Puerperal Fever, investigation is at once made, and in instances only one visit was paid by the Medical Attendant called in, on the "advice of the Midwife," and investigation made on the same day that the notification of Puerperal Fever was received.

Notification of Births Act, 1907.

The above Act came into force on the 1st March, 1908, and the work is carried out under the supervision of the Midwives Inspector.

During the year under review, 7221 births were notified, being equal to 90·1 per cent. of the total births registered. 3007 were notified by the Medical Attendant, 4022 by Midwives and 192 by parents or were discovered by the Inspectors in the course of their duties.

The number of first visits of inspection paid to the homes of newly-born infants was 5,560. Of this number 4,707 were naturally fed and 853 artificially fed. In 1,538 cases it was not deemed necessary to visit the homes.

The application of the Act continues to work very smoothly, and the demand made for the Inspectors to re-visit homes is very encouraging. It has been frequently found, on re-visiting a child who was breast-fed at the time of the first visit, that the diet had been supplemented by soaked bread, patent foods, &c. To prevent this, the re-visiting of such infants is required and the mothers are advised to adopt combined feeding *i.e.*, natural feeding and cows' milk.

With hand-fed infants, the long-tube bottle is being gradually discarded and diluted cows' milk is much more frequently used than formally, patent foods and condensed milk being generally discouraged. Progress is undoubtedly being made and the visiting of infants is a step in the right direction.

The Inspectors do not visit any infant until the Medical Man or Midwife has ceased to attend, thus avoiding any conflicting advice or trespassing on the work of those responsible for the well-being of the mother and infant.

In 1907 two Assistant Women Inspectors were appointed to assist the Midwives' Inspector in visiting the homes of infants and giving advice as to the feeding and rearing. The voluntary notification of births was at that time obtained with difficulty, the total number notified in 1907 being 1898, compared with 7,221 in 1910.

On the adoption of the Notification of Births Act, in March, 1908, two additional Women Inspectors were appointed, making five in all. This number, however, is inadequate to meet the demands made upon the time and energy of the existing Inspectors and could with advantage be supplemented.

The growth of work in this Department during the past five years, since its commencement in 1905, is shown by the following table of figures:—

Year 1905	..	Total Visits	..	1,312
„ 1906		„	„	1,473
„ 1907		„	„	4,162
„ 1908		„	„	6,535
„ 1909		„	„	11,895
„ 1910		„	„	12,748

giving an increase of over eleven thousand visits on the first year's work.

CLASSIFICATION OF WORK CARRIED OUT BY THE WOMEN INSPECTORS.

MONTH ENDED.	DATE.	MIDWIVES ACT, 1902.										Notification of Birth Act, 1907 (Came into Operation March 9th, 1908).										Miscellaneous Visits, Etc.				
		No. Notifications of intention to practice received from Midwives.	No. Hospital Trained Midwives.	No. Bona-fide Midwives.	No. Midwives deceased, removed from area or retired.	No. Inspections paid to Midwives.	No. Notifications "Medical Help" received.	No. Notifications "Death of Mother" received.	No. Notifications "Death of Infant" received.	No. Notifications Still-born Infants investigated.	No. Notifications Burial Still-born Infants Received.	No. Notifications Puerperal Fever Investigated.	No. Births Notified.	No. Breast-fed Infants visited.	No. do. re-visited.	No. Bottle-fed Infants Visited.	No. do. re-visited.	No. Breast & Bottle-fed Infnts. visited	No. do. re-visited.	No. Mixed-diet fed infants Visited.	No. do. re-visited.	Total.	No. Whooping Cough Cases Investigated.	No. Diarrhoea Cases Investigated.	No. Phthisical cases investigated.	No. "Verminous" and "Dirty" Children Visited.	Other Visits to make Enquiries, Etc.
Jan.	22	37	7	30	0	16	16	0	1	8	16	587	315	115	22	46	12	10	20	47	587	0	0	23	1	191
Feb.	19	0	0	0	0	18	17	0	2	10	13	587	364	125	41	39	13	9	13	76	680	1	3	29	7	234
Mar.	19	1	1	0	0	9	41	0	2	8	25	625	394	139	37	56	14	18	11	104	773	4	0	39	5	252
Apl.	16	1	1	0	1	15	18	0	2	9	19	528	338	102	27	46	13	7	17	60	610	3	31	0	6	178
May	14	0	0	0	0	15	26	0	0	5	11	555	378	156	37	57	13	9	14	69	733	3	3	19	8	238
June	11	2	2	0	0	10	18	0	2	11	22	539	326	131	40	46	16	24	23	66	672	1	0	29	4	232
July	9	2	1	1	0	13	24	0	2	13	20	576	386	106	40	46	15	11	12	122	738	3	2	19	1	282
Aug.	6	1	1	0	1	15	15	0	1	8	9	552	321	71	37	29	15	10	9	95	587	4	8	26	8	209
Sept.	3	0	0	0	4	17	25	0	2	14	17	534	359	92	39	49	16	12	28	56	651	1	66	15	11	223
Oct.	1	2	0	0	1	11	21	0	0	14	21	525	397	109	40	52	16	8	26	60	708	0	121	18	35	238
Oct.	29	0	1	1	0	16	21	0	3	8	10	419	364	92	25	32	12	5	24	115	669	2	16	46	11	262
Nov.	26	0	0	0	0	12	30	0	1	10	24	559	379	91	31	26	8	11	22	64	632	0	18	31	4	252
Dec.	24	0	0	0	0	8	20	0	4	5	15	512	386	69	28	18	10	5	17	47	580	0	9	22	5	245
		46	14	32	7	175	292	0	22	123	222	7098	4707	1398	444	542	173	139	236	981	8620	22	277	316	106	3036

Women Inspectors' Department.

TOTAL VISITS FOR EACH DEPARTMENT.

District.	District Boundaries.	Inspector.	Visits.
	Whole City, for work under Midwives' Act. Notification of Births Act, &c.	M. Harrison, Inspector of Midwives	1260
1	Whitefriargate, High Street, Old Town, Commercial Road, West Dock Street, Hessele Road, Staniforth Place, Convent Lane, Porter Street, Carr Lane.	W. Kirkus, Asst. Inspector	2822
2	Savile Street, Charlotte Street (left hand side), Lime Street, Groves, Cleveland Street, Wilmington, Stoneferry, Beverley Road (left hand side), Prospect Street (left hand side).	M. Bower, Asst. Inspector	3118
3	Waterworks Street, Anlaby Road, Newington, Newland, Spring Bank (all streets to Beverley Road), Prospect St. (right hand side).	J. Evans, Asst. Inspector	2715
4	New Cleveland St. (all streets to Lime St.), St. Mark's Street, Dansom Lane, Southcoates Lane, Hedon Road, Drypool.	J. H. Miller, Asst. Inspector	2833
		TOTAL..	12748

PUERPERAL FEVER CASES CLASSIFIED, 1910. TOTAL 28.

	No.	Per Cent.
Cases attended by Medical Practitioners ..	5	17·85
„ „ „ Midwives	6	21·42
„ notified after Midwife ceased attending ..	10	35·71
„ attended by “ Handy ” Women ..	5	17·85
Doubtful Diagnosis	2	7·14
Total ..	28	
Dead from total notified	9	32·14

Housing and Town Planning, &c., Act, 1909.

I presented the following report to the Sanitary Committee :—

The new Act, which consolidates many previous Acts framed with a view to the better housing and the improvement of the sanitation of the houses of our poorer population, with the increased powers which it confers upon Municipal Authorities, must, in the near future, have a far-reaching and beneficial effect upon the general physique of the nation.

Housing reform implies much more than sanitation in the home and its surroundings. The growth of our large urban communities has brought about a new condition of life, which can only be dealt with by new methods of treatment.

The health or otherwise of a community may be gauged by its density of population and the accumulation of filth, which is not only the means of originating, but propagating disease. The insidious and indistinctly recognisable deleterious effects upon health of a continued exposure of persons is often more marked in the case of impure air than of impure water. The evil effects of such exposure are slowly, but surely, laid in such a manner as often to escape the observation of the expert medical man, who sees in a case of blood deterioration, brought about by impure air, one of imperfect or defective assimilation.

I believe there is an intimate relationship between the housing accommodation and dietetics on the one hand, and physical efficiency and educational progress on the other. The children from our poorer and more densely populated districts do not shew the same perception for education as those placed in better circumstances and surroundings, and this, no doubt, may be attributed in a great measure to the circumstances under which they live.

It has been ascertained that only some $2\frac{1}{2}$ per cent. of the children attending the public elementary schools attain to anything like distinction in after life, whereas the percentage was 10 per cent. in the case of children attending higher or middle-class schools.

The diseases more especially due to congestion of population and density per house or per room are such as tuberculosis, typhus fever, diphtheria and scarlatina, and these diseases subsequently spread to areas in which there is no overcrowding.

It is a recognised statistical law that the mean duration of life decreases as the proximity of one individual to another increases. The houses in localities which we to-day wish to reform were erected by the sanction of the Local Authorities in the past, and, while it is the owner's duty to keep his property in repair, it is the duty of the Local Authority to see that this is done, and, further, to see that houses comply, as far as practicable, with modern ideas and requirements.

If we are to maintain and improve our position as a nation, it must be remembered that our health is of supreme importance, and Local Authorities must remember that cities and towns are only units of the Empire, and that they are responsible for the welfare of these units, upon which the Empire is dependent.

There may be reasons and excuses for poverty, but there is no adequate reason for dirt. Filth and dirt do not only infect where they stand, but transmit their infective power far beyond their location through the agency of flies, or by infection being conveyed through water supplies or defective drainage. The respectable and law-abiding poor, who necessarily occupy the cheapest houses in the most densely populated parts of our cities, are not the people who are the difficulty. It is the dirty, drunken and dissolute folk, who form by far the greatest part of dwellers in the slums of our large cities.

In order to solve the problem of the gradual extinction of insanitary houses, and the possible improvement of some, we must be assisted by the dwellers themselves.

The problem of how to deal with insanitary properties differs in various towns. In some it may be desirable to pull

down the houses entirely and rebuild new dwellings on the sites, while in others it might be possible to so repair and alter the already existing dwellings as to make them reasonably habitable. The latter course is an exceedingly doubtful one, as in my experience, sooner or later, the properties again fall into disrepair, and, therefore, the action taken does not lead to any permanent improvement.

Buildings of a suitable elevation and wider spaces between them seem to be a necessity for the future, especially in our large industrial and commercial centres. The essential requirements of every dwelling, however small, in my opinion, should be self-contained, so that the responsibility for their cleanliness and preservation can be definitely fixed.

In this class of property each dwelling-house should as far as possible be adapted for the class of people by whom it is intended they should be occupied, and in planning them regard should be had to the provision of open spaces to be used as playgrounds and airing grounds.

Flats or double-storied buildings are not to be commended, as wherever a common occupancy is resorted to the conveniences and yards attached thereto become more or less neglected.

As to the application of the new Act in Hull, it will be interesting to note that since June 1898, under the provisions of the Housing of the Working Classes Act of 1890 and subsequent Acts, 1,030 houses have been represented as being unfit for human habitation, 779 of which have been subsequently demolished and the sites cleared, whilst 251 have been converted into warehouses, sheds, &c., or structurally altered so as to be rendered habitable.

It was found necessary to apply to the Court for 240 Closing Orders, and in each instance the application was granted.

The total area of the sites of the houses condemned is about $8\frac{1}{4}$ acres, and many of the sites still remain unbuilt upon.

It should also be borne in mind that several hundred houses, many of which might have been represented as unfit for habitation, have, in the carrying out of the great street improvements undertaken by the Corporation, been abolished, whilst many others, adjoining or in the vicinity of condemned houses, have been voluntarily demolished by the owners.

Whilst much good has thus been effected, much more remains to be done, and I believe it is only by an enlargement of the policy pursued in the past, namely, by the total closure of insanitary areas, the laying out of such areas and building thereon dwellings according to modern requirements and suitable for the class of people who would be displaced, that the desired improvements and the present and future housing requirements can be met.

It was especially noted, when making our sanitary surveys, that in some districts many houses which might be condemnable were occupied, but could scarcely be dealt with, except under some formulated scheme which has for its furtherance a sanitary improvement. Many of these houses, however, are in the vicinity of the docks and industrial centres, where workmen are employed at early and late hours and often throughout the night, and of necessity desire to live as near as possible to their work.

I admit that the easy modes of locomotion provided by the Municipality have been the means in recent years of inducing many of our artisans to live in the outlying districts, where there is better housing accommodation and less overcrowding, but there remains a class who have possibly no choice but to live in the immediate vicinity of their occupation.

Notwithstanding the improvement brought about by the condemning of dilapidated houses and the clearing of small insanitary areas, the carrying out of this work has undoubtedly led to other localities similarly populated becoming more crowded, and to many of the displaced inhabitants migrating into some of the larger houses which are let off in tenements.

The number of dwellings occupied as houses let-in-lodgings has in recent years materially increased, and although bye-laws have been made for their regulation, to provide against overcrowding and to secure adequate sanitary conveniences, still they do not limit the number of inhabitants living within a specific area.

Overcrowding does not produce a specific disease without the introduction of a peculiar germ or toxin produced by germ life, but such diseases when once brought about rapidly increase and assume a more virulent type in conditions of overcrowding, where the general laws of health are often disregarded.

In Hull there are some 10,616 houses, mostly situated in the more crowded localities, without secondary means of access, and where the contents of the soilpit have to be carried through the house, 620 of these sanitary conveniences being provided with removable pails.

The accumulation of excretal matter in the immediate vicinity of dwellings cannot but be detrimental to the health of the inhabitants of such houses, and in my opinion is the cause of our high infantile mortality. This is borne out by the experience in those large towns where the privy system has been superseded by the water carriage system, and where a decreased mortality has been brought about.

The removal of the excreta from the dwellings is not only a menace to health of their inhabitants, but is also a nuisance to the residents of the thoroughfares through which it has to be conveyed. The carriage of such large quantities of noxious matter through the city and suburbs at a time when people are proceeding to their business is most offensive and has been the cause of frequent complaints.

For the reasons I have stated, it is essential that steps should be taken to formulate a well-thought-out scheme under the provisions of the new Act, embodying practical and scientific principles, with a view of its early adoption.

J. WRIGHT MASON,

April, 1910.

Medical Officer of Health.

Return shewing the death-rates from Diphtheria and Scarlatina, and the proportion of deaths under one year to births registered, 1906-1910 :—

	Diphtheria.					Scarlatina.					Proportion of Deaths under one year to total births registered.				
	1906.	1907.	1908.	1909.	1910.	1906.	1907.	1908.	1909.	1910.	1906.	1907.	1908.	1909.	1910.
76 large towns of England and Wales ..	0.19	0.17	0.16	0.16	0.12	0.12	0.14	0.10	0.11	0.08	133	127	129	118	115
HULL ..	0.51	0.24	0.17	0.21	0.15	0.03	0.05	0.01	0.03	0.05	161	126	146	114	135

Return shewing the death-rates in Hull from Phthisis and other forms of tuberculosis, 1906-1910 :—

	1906.	1907.	1908.	1909.	1910.
	1.1	1.1	1.2	1.0	1.0
Phthisis.. ..	1.1	1.1	1.2	1.0	1.0
Other forms of tuberculosis ..	0.4	0.4	0.6	0.4	0.4

Housing of the Working Classes Acts and the Housing Town Planning, &c., Act, 1909.

A sanitary survey of 3,529 dwelling-houses, situated for the most part in the older and congested districts of the City, was carried out during the year. These dwelling-houses were inspected relative to their sanitary conveniences, number of rooms, occupation of their occupiers, &c. The information thus obtained was tabulated and special reports upon these houses presented at the Housing Sub-Committee for their consideration.

Eleven dwelling-houses have been demolished by their respective owners after a sanitary survey had been made by your Officers with a view of representations being made to the Housing Committee that the dwelling-houses were unfit for human habitation. The above dwelling-houses were in the vicinity of others that have recently been condemned and demolished under the Housing Acts. Five dwelling-houses were represented by your Medical Officer of Health as being unfit for human habitation and subsequently visited by the Housing Sub-Committee and the Statutory notices served upon their respective owners.

From the year 1898, the Housing Acts have systematically been in operation throughout the City, resulting in 1,035 dwelling-houses being represented to the City Council as being unfit for human habitation. Of these, seven hundred and eighty were demolished and their sites cleared, ninety converted into warehouses, eighteen into workshops, and one hundred and forty-seven structurally altered, repaired and made reasonably habitable.

Many spaces where insanitary dwelling-houses formerly stood now remain open and unbuilt upon. These are situated in the older and more congested parts of the City and in some instances are resorted to by the children residing in these neighbourhoods and used as playing-grounds, &c. These open spaces, situated as they are, allow of an interchange of light and air to other unwholesome dwelling-houses in their immediate

proximity and cannot be but beneficial to the health of the poorer residents in these districts.

In accordance with a circular from the Local Government Board, respecting the inspection of dwelling-houses to be made under the Housing Acts, it was found, after due consideration, that to efficiently carry out this order so as to provide for a systematic house to house inspection it would be necessary that the City be divided into 12 Sanitary Districts and the records of such inspections and the work done under the Housing Acts be kept in the manner specified in the above mentioned order.

Removal of Human Remains.

In pursuance of a Licence granted by the Secretary of State, for the removal of any human remains discovered in connection with the demolition of the premises in George Street, formerly known as the George Street Baptist Chapel, the remains of 2 adult persons and 3 children were disinterred from the above premises between the 3rd March and the 21st May, 1910. The coffins and human remains were placed in well-pitched shells and surrounded with newly-made vegetable charcoal and afterwards re-buried early in the morning in the Hedon Road Cemetery.

The exhumation and removal of the human remains were carried out in accordance with the conditions set forth in the Licence issued by the Secretary of State.

Public Mortuary.

Table shewing the number of bodies admitted to, and the number of inquests and post-mortems held at, the Mortuary.

Month ended.	Bodies Admitted.			No. of Post-Mortems.			No. of Inquests.	Deaths from Drowning.		
	Males.	Females.	Total.	Males.	Females.	Total.		Male.	Female.	Total.
January	15	9	24	10	9	19	22	2	1	3
February	16	11	27	8	11	19	27	—	—	—
March	25	17	42	21	16	37	41	3	—	3
April ...	13	6	19	10	5	15	19	3	1	4
May ...	13	5	18	8	4	12	18	5	1	6
June ...	19	5	24	12	5	17	24	5	—	5
July ...	19	5	24	13	4	17	24	3	—	3
August	15	5	20	9	4	13	20	5	—	5
September	13	7	20	8	5	13	20	6	2	8
October	15	8	23	13	9	22	23	1	—	1
November	16	9	25	14	6	20	25	3	—	3
December	19	7	26	15	7	22	26	5	—	5
Totals...	198	94	292	141	85	226	289	41	5	46

TABLE SHEWING THE TOTAL NUMBER OF DEATHS FROM DROWNING DURING THE LAST TEN YEARS.

Year ..	1901	1902	1903	1904	1905	1906	1907	1908	1909	1910	Total
Deaths.	20	.. 28	.. 28	.. 30	.. 18	.. 26	.. 44	.. 38	.. 35	.. 46	.. 313

New Dwelling-Houses.

Plans for 1206 dwelling-houses were approved by the City Corporation during the year 1910, as compared with 1506 in 1909 and 1117 in 1908.

Public Baths.

During the year two hundred and ninety-nine thousand nine hundred and two persons have availed themselves of the use of the Public Baths, particulars of which are given below.

YEAR.	BEVERLEY ROAD.	MADELEY STREET.	EAST HULL.	NEWINGTON (OPEN AIR).
1901	...	57790	60549	.....
1902	...	46748	53540	.....
1903	...	56891	66230	.....
1904	...	68550	85097	.....
1905	101249	73704	81235	.....
1906	114984	73121	77677	.....
1907	117409	82536	83301	.....
1908	121652	83778	84642	16033
1909	115425	82957	81977	9303
1910	118719	83845	87853	9485

NOTE.—Beverley Road Baths opened 1905, and Newington (Open Air) Baths opened 1908.

Distribution of Disinfectants.

A gratuitous supply of fluid and powder disinfectant has been given where infectious disease has existed and in other suitable cases. A free use of carbolic disinfecting powder has been made in connection with the excreta and house refuse collection.

Lodging Houses.

A systematic inspection of all the lodging houses in the City has been carried out by day and night during the year.

Common Lodging Houses.—Under the provisions of the Kingston upon Hull Corporation Act, 1903, common lodging houses are registered for one year only, from the 1st January.

Thirty-one renewals were granted from the 1st January, 1910. Three new registrations were granted and two houses were closed, making a total of 32 houses on the register at the close of the year.

These 32 houses afford accommodation for 1,497 lodgers, and contain 312 rooms or cubicles.

Your Inspector has made 1,433 day and 174 night inspections of the houses. From time to time minor defects have been discovered and steps taken with a view to the defects being remedied. No overcrowding was detected. During the night visits it was noticed that many of the beds were vacant, which is an indication that the accommodation in this class of house is ample.

Seamen's Lodging Houses. — Yearly licenses are granted from the 1st January for this class of house, in accordance with the provisions of the City bye-laws.

On the 31st December there were 23 houses on the register, containing 587 rooms or cubicles and affording accommodation for 730 lodgers. Two licenses were cancelled during the year, whilst two new licenses were granted.

Your Inspector made 984 day and 73 night inspections during the year. No overcrowding was discovered.

Section 33 of the byelaws requires the keeper of a seamen's lodging-house to keep a register (supplied by the Authority) in which he must record the name, age and nationality of every seamen received into his house, and the date when leaving the house. This provides a check against overcrowding. The issuing of licenses has done much to improve this class of lodging-house and the conduct of the keepers in the management of their businesses.

Houses-Let-in-Lodgings.

REGISTRATION DEPARTMENT 1910.

Total Number of Houses on Register at end of 1909 ..	303
„ „ „ Registered during 1910 ..	54
Total	357
Total Number of Houses cancelled for various reasons ..	24
„ „ „ occupied as Houses - Let - in - Lodgings at end of 1910	333

Registered Number of Rooms in the 333 Houses ..	1573
Number of persons found occupying same	2313
Number of persons registered to accommodate ..	3840
Number of notices served requiring landlord to provide information necessary for registration	75
Number of applications received	72
Notices not complied with	3
New Registrations	53
Transfer of landlord	19
Ceased to keep lodgers	2
Application form not yet received	1
Total	75
Number of circulars (informal) issued to landlords showing the number of persons allowed to occupy the rooms	82

INSPECTION DEPARTMENT, 1910.

Total number of visits to Houses-Let-in-Lodgings ..	3736
Number of visits to houses exempt from Bye-Laws, &c.	66
Total number of inspections	3802
Number of notices issued during the year :—	
<i>Re</i> breaches of Bye-Laws, &c.	283
<i>Re</i> cleansing and limewashing	311
Notices in hand at end of 1909	11
Total	605
Notices in hand at end of 1910	2
Total number of notices complied with ..	603
Number of verbal cautions given during the year ..	325
,, ,, letters sent ,, ,, ,, ..	33

During the year breaches of the Bye-laws were reported in forty-three instances and formal notices issued. The whole of these notices were complied with.

Legal Proceedings have been taken in three instances during the year, namely :—

- (a) A landlord fined 15s. on January 20th, for failure to keep premises in a cleanly condition.
- (b) A lodger fined 7s. 6d. and costs, or 14 days' hard labour, on May 25th, for using obscene and abusive language to Inspector during the execution of his duties.
- (c) A summons was issued against an owner for failure to repair yard pavement, but was withdrawn on July 4th on the said owner completing the work and paying the costs of the summons.

INSPECTION DEPARTMENT, 1910.

SUMMARY OF WORK CARRIED OUT DURING THE YEAR.

Overcrowding of rooms discontinued	..	..	..	55
Cellar dwellings closed	..	..	..	8
Premises cleansed and limewashed	..	..	..	353
New water closets provided	..	..	..	5
„ drainage	„	..	..	5
Choked water closets cleansed	..	..	..	23
„ drains and gullies	„	..	..	29
Water closet cisterns repaired	..	..	..	28
Dust bins provided	..	..	..	25
Spouting repaired	..	..	..	21
Privies	„	..	..	47
Yard pavement repaired	..	..	..	12
Roofs and ceilings	„	..	..	37
Walls and floors	„	..	..	18
Unwholesome animals removed	..	..	..	10
Accumulations of refuse removed	..	..	..	67
Liquid and solid refuse removed from rooms	..	..	..	38
Dirty floors of rooms, staircase, &c., cleansed	..	..	..	103
„ pavement of yards, &c.	„	..	..	58
„ privy seats and floors	„	..	..	150
„ privies improperly used	..	..	..	44
Total	..	..	..	1136

GENERAL REMARKS.—During the year 1910 several cases of sickness were reported, 16 of which were of an infectious nature, namely, Cases—Diphtheria 2, Scarlatina 4, Phthisis 7. Deaths—Whooping Cough 1, Diarrhœa 2. The necessary steps have been taken in each case, and in several instances where sickness, not of an infectious nature, has been discovered the attention of the Relieving Officers has been drawn to the same.

SANITARY CONVENIENCES.—In the 332 houses now on the Register, 68 have one water closet, 20 have two water closets, 9 have both water closet and privy, 144 have one privy, 40 have two privies, and 51 have privy pails. Forty of the privy pails have been recently substituted for privies by the owners acting on their own responsibility.

When adopted, powers are given under the provisions of the Public Health Amendment Act, 1907, to deal with privies, and under the scheme of the Corporation a number of the above mentioned privies might be converted into water closets.

CELLAR DWELLINGS.—There are 26 houses on the register with cellars occupied as dwellings. These are in accordance with the provisions of the Public Health Act, 1875.

Eight cellars not in accordance with the provisions of the said Act have been closed during the year.

Further powers are given for dealing with Cellar Dwellings under the Housing, Town Planning, &c., Act, 1909.

THE CHILDREN ACT, 1908.—During the year on several occasions the assistance of your Inspector has been sought by the Police Officer and the Officer of the Society for the Prevention of Cruelty to Children in connection with the carrying out of the above Act with advantage to both the said Officers and your Inspector.

A notable instance was the one known as the Wassand Street case, in September last, which resulted in two persons being convicted at the Police Court.

NEW BYE-LAWS.—New bye-laws for the regulation of Houses-let-in-Lodgings have now received the approval and consent of the Local Government Board.

Under the said bye-laws powers are granted for the registering of houses where board as well as lodging is charged for, and with regard to draining and paving yards and areas, the serving of notices on the landlords, separation of the sexes, extension of period allowed for the annual cleansing of houses and amendment of the clauses relating to infectious disease.

Offensive Trades, Smoke, &c., Nuisances.

OFFENSIVE TRADES.—During the year 2,402 day and 117 night inspections have been made of premises registered to carry on various offensive trades, and wherever nuisances or contraventions of the regulations have been detected, steps have been taken to have the defects remedied.

SMOKE NUISANCES.—The factory and manufacturing chimneys in the city have received the strict attention of your inspectors, and in the course of the year 801 special observations have been taken, covering a period of 746 hours. Fifty-three notices have been served for the abatement of nuisances.

Structural alterations have been carried out at a number of fish-curing houses with a view to the abatement of smoke nuisances arising therefrom. Of a total of 53 premises, 42 have been made to comply with the requirements of the Authority, the result being a great improvement in the localities in which they are situated.

PIGSTIES.—The steady progress which had been made in 1909 for the enforcement of the new byelaws has been continued during the year and 1,674 inspections have been made of premises at which pigs are or were being kept. Four hundred and six notices have been served requiring compliance

with the byelaws. Sixty-five sties have been closed, 207 have been made to comply with the byelaws, and plans for 45 new sties have been submitted and approved.

REMOVAL OF OFFENSIVE MATERIAL.—Your Inspectors have kept a strict outlook with a view to detecting persons contravening the byelaws with respect to the removal of offensive or noxious matter. It has been necessary to caution several offenders during the year, but no legal proceedings have been taken.

FERTILISERS & FEEDING STUFFS ACT, 1906.

RETURN SHEWING NUMBER OF SAMPLES TAKEN DURING
1910, AND RESULTS.

DESCRIPTION OF ARTICLE.	No. of Samples	Samples taken		Result of Analysis.
		Form- ally.	Inform- ally.	
Barley Meal	2	..	2	Pure.
Basic Slag	1	..	1	Satisfactory.
Bibby Meal	1	..	1	do.
Canary Guano ..	1	..	1	do.
Compound Feed Cake	1	..	1	Deficient in oil to the extent of 1 per cent.
Cotton Cake (Egyptian)	2	..	2	Satisfactory.
Dairy Meal	1	..	1	do.
Ichthemic Guano ..	1	..	1	do.
Linseed Cake ..	2	..	2	do.
Makbar	1	..	1	do.
Soya Cake	1	..	1	do.
	14	..	14	

Food Inspection.

The Food Inspection in the City is carried out by Mr. James McPhail, M.R.C.V.S., &c., Chief Foods Inspector, with four assistants, whose duties include Inspection of Meat, Fish, Fruit, Cowsheds and Dairies, and Cows therein, also the Inspection of all Retail Shops in the City where food is sold.

Summary of Seizures during the Year.

	lbs.
Beef	86455
Mutton	7906 $\frac{1}{2}$
Pork	12341
Veal	4012
Fruit	149619
Vegetables	106597
Fish	435894
Poultry, Game, &c.	15694 $\frac{1}{2}$
Total	<u>818,519</u>

The following statement shows the number of carcasses, &c., seized during the year :—

	Beasts.	Sheep.	Pigs.	Calves.	Total.
No. of Carcasses..	90 $\frac{1}{4}$	88	78	63 $\frac{1}{4}$	319 $\frac{1}{2}$

Tuberculosis.—The Inspection of Carcasses affected with this disease has been carried out upon the basis of the recommendation of the Royal Commission on Tuberculosis.

Number of seizures of animals affected with Tuberculosis :

Cows	29
Heifers	18
Bullocks	11 $\frac{1}{4}$
Calves	2
Pigs	51
Total	<u>111$\frac{1}{4}$</u>

Bacteriology.

In addition to ordinary routine examinations, 117 special examinations were made, with :—

Negative Results.. .. . 114

Positive Results—

<i>e.g.</i> , Anthrax	2	}	3
Black Quarter	1		

CAUSE OF SEIZURE OF CARCASSES.

No. of Beast	Description.	Cause of Seizure.	No. of Sheep.	Cause of Seizure.	No. of Pigs.	Cause of Seizure.	No. of Calves	Cause of Seizure.
29	Cows	Tuberculosis	16 $\frac{1}{4}$	Decomposition	51	Tuberculosis	2	Tuberculosis
18	Heifers	do.	11	Parturition	6	Liver Disease	27	Immature
11 $\frac{1}{4}$	Bullocks	do.	11	Liver Disease		and Dropsy	15	Enteritis
4	Cows	Septic Metritis		Malnutrition	4	Emaciation	12	Decomposition
4	do.	Hepatitis & Dropsy	6	Rheumatoid Arthritis	4	Pyæmia	5	Phrenitis
4	do.	Septicaemia	5	do.	4	Swine Erysipelas	2	Icterus
3	do.	Peritonitis and	6 Lambs	Immature	3	Enteritis	4	Traumatism
		Enteritis	5 do.	Pyrexia	2	Decomposition		
2	do.	Gangrene	4	Asphyxia	1	Liver Disease, Dropsy		
1 $\frac{1}{4}$	do.	Traumatism	4	Empyema	Live	and Nephritis		
1 $\frac{1}{4}$	Bullocks	do.	3	Enteritis	1	Septic Metritis		
1	Cow	Septic Pneumonia	3	Pleurisy	1	Enteritis and		
1	Heifer	do.	2 $\frac{3}{4}$	Anthrax		Peritonitis		
1	Cow	Pyrexia	2	Traumatism	1	Gangrenous		
1	Bullock	do.	2	Gangrene		Pneumonia		
1	Heifer	Pyæmia	2	Uremia				
1	Cow	Asphyxia	1	Black Quarter				
1	do.	Parturient Apoplexy	1	Pleurisy & Peritonitis				
1	do.	Gangrenous	1	Pleurisy & Pericarditis				
		Mammitis	1	Carcinoma				
1	do.	Decomposition	1					
1	do.	Gangrenous						
		Pneumonia						
1	Bull	Cystitis & Peritonitis						
1	Bullock							
	(4 Qrs.)							
	(Frozen)							
$\frac{1}{2}$	Cow	Bonetaint						
$\frac{1}{2}$	Heifer	Septic Pericarditis						
$\frac{1}{2}$	Bullock	Dropsy						
		Actinomycosis						
90 $\frac{1}{4}$			88		78		63 $\frac{1}{4}$	

TABLE SHEWING QUANTITY OF PIECES OF MEAT SEIZED,
APART FROM CARCASSES AND OFFAL.

Beef. lbs.	Mutton. lbs.	Pork. lbs.	Veal. lbs.	Total Pieces of Meat. lbs.
7345	893 $\frac{1}{2}$	173	98	8509 $\frac{1}{2}$

TABLE SHEWING QUANTITY OF OFFAL SEIZED.

Description.	Beast.	Sheep.	Pigs.	Calves.
Sets of Offal.. ..	107 $\frac{1}{2}$	73	88	26
Sets of Lungs	317	172	38 $\frac{1}{2}$	5
Livers	454	187 $\frac{1}{2}$	38	2
Heads	42	13	11	34
Kidneys	57 $\frac{1}{2}$	25	8	7
Stomachs	30 $\frac{1}{2}$	1	1	—
Spleens	48	—	3	—
Udders	53	11	10	—
Tongues	36	—	—	1
Sweetbreads.. ..	263	—	—	—
Hearts	14	10	3	1
Mesenteries	1	—	5	—
Uteri	1	5	1	—
Plucks	—	79	21	1
Sets Intestines	6	—	—	—
Box Kidneys	1	—	—	—
Tins Preserved Mutton	—	4	—	—
Chitterlings	—	—	295 lbs.	—
Barrels Salt Pork ..	—	—	2	—

TABLE SHEWING TOTAL WEIGHT OF CARCASSES,
MEAT AND OFFAL SEIZED.

Beef. lbs.	Mutton. lbs.	Pork. lbs.	Veal. lbs.	Total Meat. lbs.
86455	7906 $\frac{1}{2}$	12341	4012	110714 $\frac{1}{2}$

TABLE SHEWING THE CAUSE OF SEIZURE AND THE RESULTS OF LEGAL PROCEEDINGS, &C.

Date.	Description.	Cause of Seizure.	Proceedings.		Results.
			Reported to Sanitary Committee.	Referred to Town Clerk.	
1910.					
Mar 1	Offences against Dairies, Cowsheds and Milk-shops Orders, and Regulations made there-under...	.. .. .	1	1	Fined £1 including costs
Aug 23	Being in possession of two hind-quarters beef at the time of their being deposited for sale	.. .. .	1	1	Case dismissed
Sept 19	Exposing one live pig for sale, for human food, in the Cattle Market, the pig being unfit for such purposes	Liver Disease, Dropsy, and Nephritis. ..	1	1	No case.
Dec. 8	Exposing for sale, in the Market Hall, the carcasses and offals of two pigs	Generalised Tuberculosis	1	—	Cautioned before Sanitary Committee.
Dec. 9	Having deposited for sale for human food the carcase and offals of one pig, unfit for such purpose	Swine Erysipelas	1	—	Destruction Order obtained, no further action taken.

Note.—In addition to the above, 6 lots of Meat or Offal were seized in illegal possession, and the owners were warned by the Visiting Inspector, and 4 destruction orders were also obtained, but no further action was taken.

Cowsheds and Dairies.

Number of Cowsheds in the city	102
(81 being in occupation).	
„ Cows	1022
„ Inspections made	715

Twenty-one letters were sent *re* repairs, structural alterations, abatement of nuisances, contraventions of the Cowsheds and Dairies Orders, &c., &c., and 142 verbal cautions *re* dirty premises, overcrowding, &c., given.

WORK CARRIED OUT AT COWSHEDS AND DAIRIES BY MUTUAL ARRANGEMENT.

Two new cowsheds have been erected as extensions to existing registered premises, and in each case glazed bricks have been provided to a height of 6 feet in that portion of the wall immediately in front of cows' heads.

3 Cowsheds disconnected from horse-stable.

2 Dairies disconnected from dwelling-houses.

8910 Square feet of new pavement.

1107 Feet new drainage.

32 Gullies provided.

3 Intercepting traps and inspection chambers provided.

7 Vent-shafts provided.

1 New cess-pool provided with chain-sludge pump and overflow abolished.

2 Cesspools do. do.

2 Cess-pools abolished.

459 Feet of eaves spouting.

9 Fall pipes provided to cowsheds.

1 Cowshed cubic capacity increased by removing part of granary floor.

46 Fresh-air inlet ventilators (Sherringham valve windows).

- 34 Air bricks inserted.
- 13 Lights inserted in roofs of cowsheds and made moveable to regulate ventilation.
- 27 Louvre ventilators inserted in roofs of cowsheds.
- 166 Glass tiles inserted in the roofs of cowsheds.
- 7 Cowshed floors and yard pavements repaired.
- 3 Dairies repaired.
- 1 New dairy constructed.
- 3 Manure pits repaired and lined with cement.
- 322½ Feet glazed sanitary feeding troughs provided.

Summary of Premises Inspected.

Slaughterhouses, Butchers' and Provision Shops and Meat Factories	7427	Inspections.
Cowsheds and Dairies	715	„
Fish Shops and Stalls	1413	„
Fruit Shops and Warehouses	4694	„
Fruit Markets	229	„
Jam Works	10	„
Game Warehouses	53	„
Game Markets	589	„
Victoria Pier, Station & Docks	746	„
Fruit Steamers	501	„
<hr/>		
Total	16377	Inspections

Particulars of Fish, Game, Fruit, Vegetables, &c., seized during the Year 1910.

FISH.		GAME.		FRUIT.		VEGETABLES, &c.	
Weight in lbs.	Description.	Weight in lbs.	Description.	Weight in lbs.	Description.	Weight in lbs.	Description.
341132	Herrings	13427 $\frac{1}{2}$	Rabbits	44820	Grapes	49216	Onions
22737	Codfish	428	Caper Cailzie	29459	Plums	29904	Red Cabbages
21737	Sprat Herrings	364	Turkeys	12196	Black Currants	7200	Potatoes
14168	Haddocks	240	Mixed Game	11179	Apples	7056	Carrots
6696	Mackerel	184	Ptarmigan	8975	Pears	4734	Lettuce
5891	Shrimps and Prawns	166	Geese	7328	Cherries	4597	Eggs
5560	Mussels	165	Pheasants	6475	Greengages	1996	Yeast
4620	Cockles	158	Hares	6460	Red Currants	1800	Cauliflowers
2540	Catfish	133	Grouse	4185	Tomatoes	70	Spinach
4298	Plaice	87	Fowls	3200	Chestnuts	24	Artichokes
2274	Salmon and Trout	82	Black Game	2896	Cranberries		
1112	Halibut	79	Ducks	2650	Cucumbers		
840	Megrams	51	Ducklings	2300	Bananas		
490	Dabs	46	Pigeons	2274	Gooseberries		
420	Lemon Soles	45	Partridges	2152	Strawberries		
364	Skate	33	Hazel Hens	1008	Brambles		
311	Lobsters	5	Goose GIBLETS	560	Oranges		
154	Hake	1	Wood Pigeons	486	Raspberries		
136	Ling			448	Fruit Pulp		
112	Crabs			418	Bilberries		
112	Whitings			100	Pomegranates		
70	Monkfish			50	Apricots		
48	Smelt						
28	Kippers						
28	Bloaters						
16	Oysters						
435894		15694 $\frac{1}{2}$		149619		106597	

Samples of Pump-water taken at Cowsheds.

Two samples of pump-water were taken from various dairy farms and submitted to the City Analyst, who certified as follows :—

No. 1. “This is, I understand, a shallow well-water and is only used for cleansing the cowsheds, etc., and not for drinking and similar purposes. The water is a foul one and is heavily charged with the unaltered products of raw sewage. I consider the use of such water for any purposes constitutes a grave danger.”

No. 2. “This supply is in my opinion subject to intermittent contamination with cesspool drainage or similar impurity. At the time the present sample was taken the water appears to have been purified to some extent by natural processes of oxidation ; but such process cannot be relied on to continue, and the results show the water to have been impure at some previous period. The water also undoubtedly received less dangerous contamination from vegetable sources. In my opinion the water is a very undesirable source of supply and its use should be avoided.”

Each of these premises have ceased to be used as a cowshed and dairy.

1910.

DEATHS FROM ZYMOTIC DISEASES.—STREET LIST.

DRYPOOL.

	Small Pox	Measles	Scarlatina	Diphtheria	Whooping Cough	Fevers	Diarrhoea
Arundell Street	0	0	1	0	0	0	5
Balfour Street	0	0	0	3	0	0	2
Beaumont Street	0	4	0	0	0	1	1
Bellamy Street	0	0	1	0	0	0	0
Belmont Street	0	0	1	1	0	0	0
Blyth Street	0	0	0	0	0	0	2
Church Street	0	1	0	1	0	0	1
Churchill Street	0	2	0	0	0	0	0
Clarence Street	0	0	0	0	0	0	1
Coelus Street	0	0	0	0	0	1	0
Craven Street	0	0	0	0	1	0	0
Crowle Street	0	2	0	1	0	1	2
Duncan Street	0	0	0	0	0	0	1
Egton Street	0	0	0	0	0	0	2
Estcourt Street	0	1	0	1	0	0	1
Feather Lane	0	1	0	0	0	0	0
Ferries Street	0	4	0	0	1	0	0
Field Street	0	1	0	0	0	0	0
Franklin Street	0	0	0	0	0	0	1
Gt. Union Street	0	0	0	0	0	1	2
Harcourt Street	0	0	0	0	0	1	0
Hedon Road	0	1	0	0	0	0	1
Hodgson Street	0	0	0	1	2	1	6
Holland Street	0	1	0	0	1	1	1
Hood Street	0	0	0	0	0	0	1
Hotham Street	0	1	0	0	0	0	0
James Street	0	1	0	0	0	0	1
Jenning Street	0	0	0	0	0	1	1
Lee Smith Street	0	1	0	0	1	0	1
Lime Street	0	0	0	0	0	0	3
Middleburg Street	0	0	0	1	0	1	0
Mulgrave Street	0	0	0	0	0	0	1
New Bridge Road	0	0	0	1	0	0	1
Pelham Street	0	0	0	0	0	0	2
Poplar Street	0	0	0	0	0	1	0

	Small Pox		Measles		Scarlatina		Diphtheria		Whooping Cough		Fevers		Diarrhoea
Popple Street	0	..	0	..	0	..	0	..	0	..	0	..	1
Raikes Street	0	..	0	..	0	..	1	..	0	..	0	..	1
Remsburg Street	0	..	0	..	0	..	0	..	0	..	0	..	1
Ripon Street	0	..	0	..	0	..	0	..	0	..	0	..	1
Rosmead Street	0	..	0	..	0	..	0	..	0	..	0	..	1
St. Mark's Street	0	..	0	..	1	..	0	..	0	..	0	..	2
Seward Street	0	..	0	..	0	..	0	..	0	..	0	..	1
Spyvee Street	0	..	0	..	0	..	0	..	1	..	0	..	2
Thomas Street	0	..	0	..	0	..	0	..	0	..	0	..	1
Victor Street	0	..	0	..	0	..	0	..	0	..	0	..	1
Waller Street	0	..	2	..	1	..	0	..	1	..	0	..	1
Warwick Street	0	..	2	..	0	..	0	..	0	..	0	..	0
Wentworth Street	0	..	0	..	0	..	0	..	0	..	0	..	2
Williamson Street	0	..	0	..	0	..	1	..	0	..	0	..	0
Witham	0	..	0	..	0	..	0	..	0	..	0	..	2
Woodhouse Street	0	..	4	..	0	..	0	..	0	..	1	..	1
Wyke Street	0	..	1	..	0	..	0	..	0	..	0	..	4

SOUTHCOATES.

SOUTH SIDE.													
Alaska Street.....	0	..	1	..	0	..	0	..	0	..	0	..	0
Barnsley Street.....	0	..	4	..	0	..	1	..	2	..	2	..	3
Bedford Street.....	0	..	0	..	0	..	0	..	1	..	0	..	0
Beeton Street.....	0	..	0	..	0	..	0	..	1	..	0	..	0
Berkshire Street.....	0	..	1	..	0	..	0	..	0	..	0	..	1
Bright Street.....	0	..	0	..	0	..	0	..	0	..	0	..	2
Buckingham Street.....	0	..	0	..	0	..	2	..	0	..	0	..	2
Burleigh Street.....	0	..	0	..	0	..	0	..	1	..	0	..	0
Chapman Street.....	0	..	0	..	0	..	0	..	0	..	0	..	2
Courtney Street.....	0	..	3	..	0	..	0	..	1	..	0	..	8
Dansom Lane.....	0	..	0	..	1	..	0	..	0	..	0	..	4
Dryden Street.....	0	..	1	..	0	..	0	..	0	..	0	..	0
Kent Street.....	0	..	1	..	0	..	0	..	1	..	0	..	4
Lorraine Street.....	0	..	1	..	0	..	0	..	0	..	0	..	0
Maxwell Street.....	0	..	0	..	0	..	0	..	0	..	0	..	2
Mersey Street.....	0	..	0	..	0	..	0	..	0	..	0	..	1
Nornabell Street.....	0	..	3	..	1	..	0	..	0	..	0	..	3
Stoneferry (Perry Ave.).....	0	..	0	..	0	..	0	..	0	..	0	..	1
Studley Street.....	0	..	1	..	0	..	0	..	0	..	0	..	0
Westcott Street.....	1	..	0	..	0	..	0	..	0	..	0	..	1

EAST SCULCOATES.

Alicia Street	0 .. 0 .. 0 .. 0 .. 0 .. 0 .. 0 .. 0 .. 0 .. 0 .. 1
Barmston Street	0 .. 0 .. 0 .. 0 .. 0 .. 0 .. 0 .. 0 .. 0 .. 0 .. 1
Bournemouth Street ...	0 .. 0 .. 0 .. 0 .. 0 .. 0 .. 0 .. 0 .. 0 .. 0 .. 1

	Small Pox	Measles	Scarlatina	Diphtheria	Whooping Cough	Fevers	Diarrhoea
Bridlington Street.....	0	0	0	0	0	0	1
Cannon Street	0	0	0	0	0	0	1
Central Street	0	0	0	0	0	0	1
Cumberland Street	0	0	0	0	0	0	3
Exchange Street	0	1	0	0	0	0	0
Folkestone Street	0	0	0	0	1	0	1
Francis Street East	0	0	0	0	1	0	1
Gibson Street.....	0	0	0	0	0	0	1
Grange Street	0	0	1	0	1	0	3
Green Lane.....	0	0	0	1	0	0	2
Lockwood Street	0	0	0	0	0	0	1
Lorne Street.....	0	0	0	0	1	0	2
New George Street	0	0	0	0	0	0	4
Northumberland Avenue	0	0	0	0	0	0	5
Oxford Street.....	0	0	0	0	0	0	1
Reform Street	0	0	0	0	1	0	1
St. Paul's Street	0	0	0	0	2	0	1
Scott Street	0	0	0	0	0	0	1
Sculcoates Lane.....	0	0	0	0	0	0	4
Seaton Street	0	0	0	0	0	1	2
Stepney Lane	0	0	0	0	0	0	1
Swann Street	0	0	0	0	1	0	3
Sykes Street	0	0	0	0	0	0	2
Symons Street	0	0	0	0	0	0	1
Tunis Street	0	1	0	1	1	0	0
Westmoreland Street ...	0	0	0	0	0	0	1
Wharam Street	0	0	1	0	0	0	0
Wincolmlee.....	0	0	0	0	0	0	5
York Street	0	0	0	0	0	0	2

WEST SCULCOATES.

Alexandra Road	0	0	0	1	1	0	0
Beaconsfield Street	0	0	0	0	1	0	0
Belvoir Street	0	0	0	0	1	0	0
Blake Street	0	0	0	1	0	0	2
Bourne Street	0	0	0	0	0	0	1
Cave Street	0	0	0	1	0	0	1
Charles Street	0	0	0	0	0	0	1
Charlotte Street.....	0	0	0	0	0	1	0
Charterhouse Lane	0	0	0	0	0	0	1
Clifford Street	0	0	0	0	0	0	1
Derby Street	0	0	0	0	0	0	1

	Small Pox	Measles	Scarlatina	Diphtheria	Whooping Cough	Fevers	Diarrhoea
Ella Street	0	0	0	1	0	0	0
Haworth Street	0	0	0	1	0	0	0
Holmes Street	0	0	0	0	1	0	1
John Street	0	0	0	1	0	0	0
Lambton Street	0	0	0	0	1	0	0
Liddell Street	0	0	0	1	1	0	0
Marshall Street	0	0	0	1	0	0	0
Mason Street	0	0	0	0	0	0	1
Newland Avenue	0	1	0	1	0	0	0
Norfolk Street	0	1	0	1	0	0	1
Park Avenue	0	0	0	1	0	0	0
Park Road	0	0	0	0	0	1	0
Perth Street	0	0	0	0	0	0	2
Providence Row	0	0	0	0	0	0	1
Rodney Street	0	0	0	0	0	0	1
Russell Street	0	0	0	0	0	0	1
St. Paul's Street	0	0	1	1	3	1	0
Tavistock Street	0	1	0	0	0	0	0
Waterloo Street	0	0	0	0	0	1	1
Welbeck Street	0	0	1	0	0	0	0
Westbourne Avenue	0	0	0	1	0	0	0

HUMBER.

Adelaide Street	0	0	0	0	1	0	3
Booth Street	0	0	0	0	0	0	1
Burton Street	0	0	0	0	2	0	0
Canning Street	0	0	0	0	1	0	3
Collier Street	0	0	0	0	0	2	0
Colonial Street	0	0	0	0	0	0	1
Eastcheap	0	0	0	0	0	0	1
English Street	0	1	0	0	0	0	2
Finkle Street	0	0	0	0	1	0	0
Great Thornton Street ..	0	1	0	0	0	0	0
Grimsby Lane	0	0	0	0	0	0	1
High Street	0	0	0	0	1	0	1
Hill Street	0	0	0	0	0	0	1
Moxon Street	0	0	0	1	0	0	0
Osborne Street	0	0	0	1	0	0	1
Porter Street	0	0	1	0	0	0	1
Portland Street	0	0	0	0	0	0	2
St. Luke's Street	0	0	0	0	1	0	0
St. Stephen's Square ...	0	0	0	0	1	0	0
St. Stephen's Street	0	0	0	0	0	0	1
Short Street	0	0	0	0	3	0	0

	Small Pox		Measles		Scarlatina		Diphtheria		Whooping Cough		Fevers		Diarrhoea
South Street	0	..	0	..	0	..	0	..	0	..	0	..	1
Spencer Street	0	..	0	..	0	..	1	..	0	..	0	..	0
Spring Street	0	..	0	..	0	..	0	..	0	..	0	..	1
Walker Street	0	..	1	..	0	..	0	..	0	..	1	..	1
Waverley Street	0	..	0	..	0	..	0	..	0	..	0	..	1
West Street	0	..	0	..	0	..	0	..	1	..	0	..	0
William Street	0	..	0	..	0	..	0	..	0	..	0	..	4

MYTON.

Adelaide Street	0 .. 0 .. 0 .. 0 .. 0 .. 0 .. 0 .. 0 .. 0 .. 1
Albermarle Street	0 .. 0 .. 0 .. 0 .. 0 .. 0 .. 0 .. 0 .. 0 .. 1
Alexandra Street	0 .. 0 .. 0 .. 0 .. 0 .. 3 .. 0 .. 0 .. 1
Anlaby Rd.(De Grey Ter.)	0 .. 0 .. 0 .. 0 .. 0 .. 1 .. 0 .. 0 .. 0
Bean Street	0 .. 0 .. 0 .. 0 .. 0 .. 1 .. 0 .. 0 .. 3
Boynton Street	0 .. 0 .. 0 .. 0 .. 0 .. 0 .. 0 .. 0 .. 1
Cadogan Street	0 .. 0 .. 0 .. 0 .. 0 .. 0 .. 0 .. 0 .. 1
Campbell Street	0 .. 0 .. 0 .. 0 .. 0 .. 1 .. 0 .. 0 .. 2
Carrington Street	0 .. 0 .. 0 .. 0 .. 0 .. 0 .. 0 .. 0 .. 1
Cholmley Street	0 .. 0 .. 0 .. 0 .. 0 .. 0 .. 1 .. 0 .. 0
Coltman Street	0 .. 0 .. 0 .. 0 .. 0 .. 0 .. 0 .. 0 .. 1
Constable Street	0 .. 0 .. 0 .. 0 .. 0 .. 0 .. 0 .. 0 .. 1
Convent Lane	0 .. 0 .. 0 .. 0 .. 0 .. 0 .. 0 .. 0 .. 1
Daltry Street	0 .. 0 .. 0 .. 0 .. 0 .. 0 .. 0 .. 0 .. 2
Day Street	0 .. 1 .. 0 .. 0 .. 0 .. 0 .. 0 .. 0 .. 1
Derringham Street	0 .. 0 .. 0 .. 0 .. 0 .. 1 .. 0 .. 0 .. 0
Division Road	0 .. 1 .. 0 .. 0 .. 0 .. 0 .. 0 .. 0 .. 1
English Street	0 .. 0 .. 0 .. 0 .. 0 .. 0 .. 0 .. 0 .. 1
Eton Street	0 .. 0 .. 0 .. 0 .. 1 .. 1 .. 1 .. 1 .. 1
Goodwin Street	0 .. 0 .. 0 .. 0 .. 0 .. 0 .. 0 .. 0 .. 2
Goulton Street	0 .. 0 .. 0 .. 0 .. 1 .. 0 .. 0 .. 0 .. 0
Harrow Street	0 .. 1 .. 0 .. 0 .. 1 .. 1 .. 0 .. 0 .. 0
Kimberley Street	0 .. 0 .. 0 .. 0 .. 0 .. 1 .. 0 .. 0 .. 0
Lansdowne Street	0 .. 0 .. 1 .. 0 .. 0 .. 0 .. 0 .. 0 .. 1
Londesboro' Street	0 .. 0 .. 0 .. 0 .. 0 .. 1 .. 0 .. 0 .. 1
Madeley Street	0 .. 0 .. 0 .. 0 .. 0 .. 0 .. 0 .. 0 .. 2
Marmaduke Street	0 .. 0 .. 0 .. 0 .. 1 .. 1 .. 0 .. 0 .. 3
Perry Street	0 .. 0 .. 0 .. 0 .. 0 .. 0 .. 0 .. 0 .. 1
Redbourne Street	0 .. 1 .. 0 .. 0 .. 0 .. 0 .. 0 .. 0 .. 2
Regent Street	0 .. 0 .. 0 .. 0 .. 0 .. 0 .. 1 .. 0 .. 1
Rosamond Street	0 .. 1 .. 0 .. 0 .. 0 .. 0 .. 0 .. 0 .. 3
Staniforth Place	0 .. 0 .. 0 .. 0 .. 0 .. 2 .. 0 .. 0 .. 4
South Parade	0 .. 0 .. 0 .. 0 .. 0 .. 0 .. 1 .. 0 .. 1
Stanley Street	0 .. 0 .. 0 .. 0 .. 0 .. 0 .. 0 .. 0 .. 1

APPENDIX

TO THE

Report of the Medical Officer of Health.

MEDICAL INSPECTION OF SCHOOL CHILDREN.

REPORT OF

DR. JAMES W. FRASER, SENIOR MEDICAL OFFICER.

Hull,
March, 1911.

In presenting the Third Annual Report on the Medical Inspection of School Children, I have to congratulate the Committee on the progress which has been made, as shewn by the fact that in October next the entire body of children attending the Elementary Schools will have been inspected.

A certain number of children, who were admitted to School at 6 years of age, have already been examined twice, and during this year a still larger number, admitted at 5 years of age, are being examined on attaining the age of 7 years; but after October 1st, 1911, every child, except those newly admitted, will have a record sheet, shewing the results of a former medical examination, and much important information on the effect of school life on the health and development of the child will become available.

I have also to congratulate the Committee on the continued smoothness with which the work of inspection is carried out. There are a number of cases in which parents object to the examination of their children, and in these it cannot be enforced. They, as might be expected, occur principally with respect to the elder girls, and it may be hoped, will diminish in number every year, for when a parent has consented to a girl being examined on admission, or at 7 years of age, objection can hardly be made to the later inspections.

Sanitary
arrange-
ments.

During the year there have not been many alterations in the sanitary or lighting arrangements in the Schools.

The following list, for the revision of which I am indebted to Mr. T. Denton Brooks, the Surveyor to the Education Committee, comprises the principal improvements.

Sanitary
con-
veniences.

Pedestal water closets have been substituted for trough closets at Day Street School, and a number of additional pedestal closets have been put in at Wawne Street during the alterations there.

Warming.

Low pressure hot water apparatus has been installed at Craven Street Infants' School and in part of Wawne Street School ; and also at Trinity Non-provided School.

Among the alterations at the last-named School, a lavatory has been provided, and a classroom, formerly reported as being badly lighted, has been converted into a cloak-room.

At St. Paul's Non-provided School the defective lighting of a classroom has been improved.

Methods.

The methods of carrying out the medical inspection remain the same as at the date of the last report and there has been no alteration in the medical staff. Two of the School nurses resigned their posts and their successors were appointed in April, 1910.

Medical
Staff.

Improvements have been made in the rooms provided for medical inspection at some of the Schools, where difficulties from noise had arisen. Inter-communication between the Medical Officer of Health and the Senior and School Medical Officers is still kept up in the manner before reported.

Number
of visits.

The School Medical Officers paid 3,168 visits to the various departments for ordinary medical examination and 29 special visits for the examination of suspected cases of infectious disease.

The Senior Medical Officer paid 67 visits to Schools or departments to examine children, whose sight or hearing was defective.

Besides the regular routine examinations, the School Medical Officers have at their ordinary visits to examine a large number of cases, *e.g.*, children whom the Head Teachers suspect to be suffering from ringworm of the head, scabies, granular ophthalmia or other minor infectious disease, with a view to their exclusion, and also cases of these diseases which, having been excluded,

are required to attend at the School Medical Officer's monthly visit for examination until they are fit to be re-admitted.

The Teachers also frequently ask the opinion of the School Medical Officer on other casual cases of illness, and under these heads a great deal of work is done of which no record is kept, except when a case of infectious or contagious disease is excluded, when the certificates in the special visit book have to be filled up. It seems desirable that a space should be set aside in the monthly return forms of the School Medical Officers shewing how many of these casual examinations are made.

Children
examined.

It may be desirable again to explain that, as the medical inspection year commences on 1st October, and this report is from 1st January to 31st December, the children, the results of whose examination are here considered, fall into two groups :—

I. Children examined from 1st January, 1910, to 30th September, 1910, being those of the following classes, who were not examined between 1st October, 1909, and 31st December, 1909 :—

- (a) Those commencing School life between 1st October, 1909, and 30th September, 1910.
- (b) Those who were between 7 and 8 years of age on 30th September, 1909.
- (c) Those who were between 10 and 11 years of age on 30th September, 1909.
- (d) Those who were leaving School entirely before 30th September, 1910 ; and

II. Children examined between 1st October, 1910, and 31st December, 1910, being a part of the following classes :—

- (a) Those commencing School life between 1st October, 1910, and 31st December, 1910.
- (b) Those between 7 and 8 years of age on 30th September, 1910.
- (c) Those between 10 and 11 years of age on 30th September, 1910.
- (d) Those leaving School entirely before 30th September, 1911.

Those of Class II. who have not yet been, will be examined before 30th September, 1911, and the results of their examination will be contained in the report for 1911.

Number of children examined. The number of children examined by the School Medical Officers was 18,824. They were distributed in age and sex as shewn below :—

	Male.	Female.
Admissions	2347	2304
7-8	2841	2556
10-11	2545	2314
Leaving	2103	1801
	<hr/>	<hr/>
	9836	8975
Examined at Osborne Street		
Deaf Centre	7	6
	<hr/>	<hr/>
Totals	9843	8981
	<hr/>	<hr/>

The children at Osborne Street Deaf Centre are examined at ages differing from those of the other children (*see* p. 28), and the percentages throughout the report calculated on the number of normal children examined.

Number referred for re-examination. The number of cases referred for re-examination was 414.

It would greatly facilitate the work of re-examination if a register of these cases was kept in each department. In this register the result of the first examination could be noted and the date appointed for the re-examination. When this re-examination had been made the result, improvement or deterioration, could be noted, and if necessary the date named for a further re-examination. Such a register would render available a great mass of information as to the progress of the children, which is now scattered on the margins of the record sheets and cannot be found without very laborious search.

Notices to parents. Table I. shows the number of notices (Form M.I. 3) issued to parents and the diseases in respect of which they were issued.

Four thousand nine hundred and ninety-six such notices were issued to parents, 1,542 for the boys and 3,454 for the girls. These figures, assuming that each child received only one notice, give the following percentages on the total number examined, boys 15·6%, girls 38·5%, and both sexes taken together 26·5%, but a considerable number of children would receive two notices, one in respect of some general disease or defect, and another in

respect of an eye or ear defect, and some children may receive three, one for a general defect, and one each for defect of the eye and ear, so that the percentages are only approximate.

Compared with the number of notices issued last year, there is both an actual and a percentage increase. Decayed teeth, enlarged tonsils, adenoids and enlarged glands between them are the causes of the issuing of more than half the notices, 2,635, viz., decayed teeth 591, tonsils and adenoids 1,654, and enlarged glands 390, an increase upon last year's numbers being found under each of these three heads.

Eye diseases and defects are responsible for 536 notices, these chiefly calling attention to refractive defects and to the need for spectacles ; and ear diseases for 100 notices—a decrease in the number under both heads as compared with last year.

Thus 3,271 of the notices were issued on account of diseases and defects not usually of a dangerous character. Of the remainder, the non-tubercular chest diseases (chiefly Bronchitis) form the largest proportion—333.

The paragraph in the record sheet as to the result of the notice sent to the parents, was only filled up in 954 of the 4,996 cases. The explanation is no doubt the same as that suggested last year, viz., that unless the teacher hears that the parent has taken action very soon after the notice has been issued, the record sheet is put away and the action taken is not noted.

Among the 954 recorded results, it is satisfactory to find that only in 8 cases was there an absolute refusal to obtain treatment, and that in 617 of the 954, or 64·8%, treatment had been obtained. If the same proportion is kept up in the 4,042 cases where no record has been kept the effect of the notices will have been most satisfactory.

It is very desirable that some method should be employed to obtain a more thorough return of the action taken by the parents, and in cases where the necessary treatment is not obtained to ascertain whether this failure results from mere apathy or from active opposition.

At present the action taken by the parents, if they are not present at the examination, depends, beyond the effect of the notice sent, on their being visited by the School Nurse or on the pressure put on them by the teachers to obtain treatment.

Before the institution of general medical inspection, when only the eyes and ears were examined, a notice was printed, which was sent to parents, who either would not or did not obtain the treatment advised for their children, pointing out the necessity for the treatment, and also stating the dangers to sight which were entailed by neglect. The use of this notice has fallen into abeyance since the general medical inspection commenced, though one is still sent giving instructions as to the best method of obtaining spectacles.

I would suggest its revival for the eye and ear cases, and the printing of a notice with a similar purpose, but differently worded, for use in respect of general diseases, and that the procedure might be somewhat the following. The School Medical Officer at the monthly visit to a department would make a list of the names of the children to whose parents he sent notices and give it to the Head Teacher. At his next monthly visit the children on the list could be called up and the action taken by the parent ascertained. If no action had been taken the warning notice could be sent to the parents, preferably by the School Nurse, and the School Medical Officer could write on the fly-leaf any directions or warnings he might think fit. The Nurse could then explain to the parents the necessity for treatment and the dangers of neglect. The same process, if considered advisable, could be carried out the next month, and in cases where the neglect amounted to cruelty the assistance of the Society for Prevention of Cruelty to Children could be invoked.

Such notices are in use at Liverpool and Sheffield, and probably elsewhere ; and Dr. Williams, School Medical Officer at Sheffield, quotes the text of the letter in his report for last year.

It must, however, be remembered that a large number of the notices is issued simply to call the parents' attention to conditions in their children which require watchfulness and care, but not immediate medical treatment.

The School Medical Officers would not add the names of such children to their list and would not issue the second warning notice to their parents.

Some such arrangement as this would not only assist the already great efforts made by the teachers and School Nurses to induce parents to act on the notices sent them,

but would regulate and direct their efforts to the cases most requiring attention, and would further secure more ample information as to the effect produced by the issue of the notices.

Height and weight.

The average height and weight of the children examined is shown in Table II., both height and weight being measured with the children without boots, but otherwise in ordinary clothing. The averages at most ages exceed those recorded last year. Among the boys the averages of height at the ages of 6-7, 10-11 and 14-15 fall slightly behind last year, but the deficit in no case exceeds $\frac{3}{4}$ inch. The averages among the girls only fall behind last year at the age of 14-15, the deficit being $1\frac{1}{4}$ inches ; at almost all ages the girls are taller than the boys.

In weight, in the three cases where the boys' average falls behind last year, the deficit does not exceed $1\frac{1}{4}$ lbs., but in one instance among the girls (age 14-15) the average is $3\frac{1}{4}$ lbs. lower than last year. But even with this the older girls are heavier than the boys.

Nutrition.

Contrasting the figures as to nutrition (Table III.) with those of height and weight, it is instructive to note that the boys, though usually smaller and lighter than the girls, are considered by the School Medical Officers to show better nutrition. This is evidenced by better colour of the surface, by firmer muscles and better attitude, and by greater mental and bodily alertness. The nutrition is returned as "good" for 5,388 boys, 54.7%, and as "normal" for 3,591, 36.5%, leaving 850, 8.6%, as "below normal" and 7 as "bad." Among the girls only 485, 5.4%, are classified as "good" and 6,960, 77.5% as "normal," leaving 1,525, 16.9%, as "below normal" and 5 as "bad." The figures for good and normal taken together are—boys 8,979, 91.2%, and girls 7,445, 82.9%, while there are, as seen above, nearly twice as many girls as boys classed as "below normal." In a satisfactorily small number, the nutrition is considered to be "bad."

Family history.

The facts recorded as to Family History are so few that no tabulation has been attempted under this head.

Personal history.

Personal History is also irregularly recorded, as has been the case on former occasions. In the Schools under the Education Committee of the County of Kent, a form with a list of diseases is sent to the parents before the inspection of their children, and they are asked to mark any disease from which the child has suffered. A similar

list has been drawn up and sent out by one or two of the teachers in Hull, and if personal history is to be fully recorded some such method will have to be generally adopted.

The facts found in Table IV. reveal nothing different from what has been ascertained before, both here and elsewhere. It is again seen that a very large proportion of the children—44.7% of the boys and 51.4% of the girls—have suffered from Measles before they are admitted to the Schools, and the number of those who have suffered from the disease before the succeeding inspection ages is not very much larger, and of course it does not follow that all the attacks causing the increase were caused by infection in School.

The percentage of children who have suffered from Scarlet Fever and Diphtheria, however, steadily increases at each age period, and some of these may have been infected in School.

The results of the Medical Inspection in the detection of diseases and defects are found in Table V., arranged, as last year, under the heads given by the Board of Education in the Schedule to Circular 582. The table shews the actual number of cases of each disease or defect found at each age period and for either sex. The percentages there given are calculated on the total number of children of each sex examined at each age period, but in the text of the report, unless otherwise stated, the numbers and percentages refer to the whole number of cases found in each sex at all age periods taken together. Detailed tables, shewing the School distribution, have been drawn up and are available for reference, but have not been printed.

Teeth.

Three thousand eight hundred and fifty-five boys (39.16%) and 4,199 girls (46.75%) are reported to have "decayed teeth," (*i.e.*, to have from 3-5 decayed teeth in the mouth), 824 boys (8.37%) and 387 girls (4.32%) to have "much decayed" teeth (*i.e.*, 6 or more teeth decayed), and 27 boys (.27%) and 102 girls (1.13%) to suffer from oral sepsis. Though there are fewer girls than boys having 6 or more teeth decayed, yet the number having oral sepsis is four times as great, and these are the cases in which treatment is most necessary to avoid the injurious effects produced by the septic discharges when swallowed. It would be well that notice should be sent to the parents suggesting treatment in all these cases.

Enlarged
tonsils and
adenoids.

Four thousand eight hundred and eighty-two children, 25·93% (2,092 boys, 21·26%, and 2,790 girls, 31·09%) are reported to have enlarged tonsils, and 1,440 children, 7·65% (624 boys, 6·20%, and 816 girls, 9·22%) to have adenoid growths in the throat. These conditions are frequently associated in the same child, so that it must not be concluded that the above figures affect 6,322 children. One hundred and ninety-one children had had either tonsils, adenoids, or both, removed before the medical inspection.

Seven hundred and twenty-seven children, 3·86% (190 boys, 1·93%, and 537 girls, 5·98%) are reported as mouth breathers, and most of these would be children suffering to a severe extent from adenoids or enlarged tonsils.

Dr. Priestley, in his report as Senior School Medical Officer for the County of Staffordshire, points out that it is particularly among the children suffering from adenoid growths, who are also mouth breathers, that the danger of deafness arises, and that, therefore, these are the cases in which treatment is urgently necessary.

Five hundred and fifty-one children, 2·92% (232 boys, 2·35%, and 319 girls, 3·55%) are reported as suffering from other troubles of the nose and throat, the greater proportion of these being cases of nasal catarrh. In respect of the diseases of the nose and throat, including enlarged tonsils and adenoids, 1,808 notices were issued to parents.

Enlarged
lymphatic
glands.

Six thousand three hundred and twenty-six children, 33·60% (4,329 boys, 44·00%, and 2,007 girls, 22·36%) are recorded as having the glands of the neck more or less enlarged; 390 notices to parents were issued under this head, showing that in 94% of the cases the enlargement was not considered to be of a serious nature. These closely allied conditions, enlarged tonsils, adenoids and enlarged cervical glands are, therefore, responsible for 2,198 of the notices issued, or nearly 45%, and many of these notices would merely be issued to call the attention of the parents to a condition which required care and attention, and not immediate medical treatment.

Considerable difference of opinion exists among medical men as to when the glands of the neck can be considered to be enlarged, and among School Medical Officers as to the amount of enlargement which must be present before it is necessary to call the parents' attention to the condition.

Sight and
hearing.

A few children admitted to School at the age of 6 years were examined as to sight and hearing between 1st January and 30th September, 1910, but on 1st October, 1910, the new regulation, whereby all children who were between 6 and 7 years of age on the 30th September had their sight and hearing tested, came into force ; the results being recorded as for admission cases. There was not time between 1st October and the end of the year for the Senior Medical Officer to examine very many such children, and only a few are recorded in this report, but during the whole of 1911 the arrangement will be in force and its full effect will be ascertained in the report for that year. It is hoped that by examining children whose sight is found to be defective a year or more before the age at which they have formerly been examined, a considerable number of cases of squint will be prevented or cured and much headache and backwardness prevented by the use of proper spectacles.

Again omitting, as was done last year, the consideration of children under 7 years of age ; it is found that vision was defective to the extent of being less than 6/9 (*i.e.*, that test type which should have been read at 30 ft. from the eye could not even be read at 20 ft.) in the right eye of 664 boys, 8·86%, and in the left in 803 boys, 10·72%. The same degree of defect was found in the right eye in 642 girls, 9·62% and in the left in 740, 11·09%. The effect of education in improving the vision or the attention, which was referred to in last year's report, as shewn by the fall in the percentage of defect in the later age periods, shews itself again among the boys, but is absent among the girls.

The most common refractive defect found in this examination was, as usual, Astigmatism, which was found as follows : Boys, right eye, 233 (3·11%), left eye, 228 (3·04%) ; girls, right eye, 245 (3·67%), left eye, 261 (3·91%). Hypermetropia came next in number—Boys, right eye, 105 (1·40%), left eye, 113 (1·50%) ; girls, right eye, 75 (1·12%), left eye, 84 (1·26%). Myopia was present in the following number of cases :—Boys, right eye, 66 (·09%), left eye, 61 (·08%) ; girls, right eye, 61 (·09%), left eye, 49 (·07%). It is among the boys that the evidence of the progressive nature of Myopia is most clearly shown by the percentages present at the various ages : Right eye, 7–8, ·6% ; 10–11, ·9% ; leaving, ·9%. Left eye, 7–8, ·6% ; 10–11, ·8% ; leaving, 1·0%. Among the girls the figures do not show the same

regularity : Right eye, 7-8, $\cdot 4\%$; 10-11, $1\cdot 4\%$; leaving, $1\cdot 0\%$. Left eye, 7-8, $\cdot 5\%$; 10-11, $\cdot 9\%$; leaving, $\cdot 8\%$. In Hypermetropia and Astigmatism, the progression is rather of decrease in percentage at the later age periods.

Two hundred and eighteen cases of squint are recorded, $1\cdot 16\%$ (128 boys, $1\cdot 3\%$, and 90 girls, $1\cdot 0\%$). 13 of these are children under 7 years of age—10 boys and 3 girls. In $36\cdot 5\%$ of the whole number the refraction was hypermetropic and in $33\cdot 8\%$ astigmatic. In many of these proper spectacles would have either prevented or cured the squint. In only $13\cdot 8\%$ was no refractive defect found.

Myopia and squint are the two chief diseases of the eye which result from over strain. It is proposed to tabulate the number of cases of these two diseases found at each age period in each of the Schools during the periods dealt with by the reports on medical inspection, of which this is the third. In October, 1911, when the first entire medical inspection of all the Schools will be completed, the results found up to that date will be added to the tabulation, and it will then be possible to see if any School or Schools are more affected with these two diseases than others. If such appears to be the case, it will be necessary to examine the lighting of the premises, and the results of the investigation will be published in the report for 1911.

Other eye diseases were present in 196 cases— $1\cdot 04\%$ (71 boys, $\cdot 72\%$, and 125 girls, $1\cdot 10\%$). Conjunctivitis and blepharitis were the most common. Leucomata (opacities of the cornea, caused by ulceration and sometimes by injury) were present in 14 cases.

There is a considerable number of children in School who, while not blind enough to require the education of a Special School, are yet getting very little benefit from ordinary school work, and may even be receiving damage to the sight. Under the latter head come cases of high myopia, for which spectacles are ineffective, and under the former, cases with leucomata of both eyes, with congenital cataract, with defects of the iris, diseases of the retina or nystagmus. In London, special classes, called, for the sake of a name, "Myope classes," have been established for the teaching of these children. The arrangements are fully described on page 59 of the report for 1909 of Dr. Kerr, Medical Officer for Education to the London County Council, and have been

carried out with considerable detail. It might be possible to arrange two or three such classes which could be held in classrooms at suitably placed Schools in Hull, and to carry out the arrangements in a somewhat simplified manner.

Briefly stated, this would be practically to banish all book work from the education of these children. For all subjects in which instruction is given orally they would join the ordinary classes in the School of which their classroom is a part. If blackboard instruction is given, they would be placed near the board and the teacher asked to make his figures and letters as large and clear as possible. For other subjects they would be taught in their own classroom, mental arithmetic being substituted for book work, and what writing is taught being done by the children at arm's length and in very large letters on black boards. Mr. Harman, who has charge of these classes, has devised a special desk for this kind of writing, which is figured in the report referred to. It would, however, be possible, unless the class was very large, to do the work on black boards fixed round the walls of the classroom. A very rough estimate is possible of the number of children for whom such classes are needed; probably there are about 100 in attendance at the Schools.

If the Education Committee decide to take any steps in the matter, it will not be difficult to select suitable cases.

Forty-five children, 10 boys and 35 girls, were absent on the day the Senior Medical Officer visited the School they attended. Arrangements have been made for them to be examined at his next yearly visit, instead of their having to wait until they reach the next age period.

Two hundred and eighteen children, 1·16% (139 boys, 1·41%, and 79 girls, ·88%) were returned as "deaf" (*i.e.*, as unable to hear the person testing standing 8 ft. away from them until he raised his voice to a moderate shout, and 39 children, ·2% (32 boys, ·32%, and 7 girls, ·08%) as "very deaf" (*i.e.*, unable even to hear the shout).

On examination by the Senior Medical Officer the chief disease found was purulent otitis media, which was present in 147 cases, ·78% (71 boys, ·72%, and 76 girls, ·84%).

Other ear diseases were present in 91 instances, ·48% (41 boys, ·41%, and 50 girls, ·55%). The chief of these

other diseases was chronic otitis media ; this and purulent otitis media are both frequently caused by adenoid growths in the throat.

If parents could be brought to understand that slight deafness or pain in the ear may be the first sign of serious mischief due to this common disease, and that the damage done, while frequently irreparable, if not promptly treated, yet, if taken in time, can be easily cured after removal of the adenoids, the next generation would contain much fewer deaf persons than the present.

Mental
condition.

Forty-nine children, .26% (11 boys, .11%, and 38 girls, .33%) are returned as mentally defective, but 14 of these were examined at the age of 5 years, and will very probably improve before the next inspection. The number is not very different from that returned last year, but the proportion of girls is greater.

Four hundred and ninety-five children, 2.62% (77 boys, .78%, and 418 girls, 4.65%), are returned as backward, dull, excitable, nervous, or under similar heads, but this year there are none returned as imbecile.

Speech.

Eighty-two children, .43% (60 boys, .61%, and 22 girls, .24%), are returned as stammering in their speech, and 408, 2.16% (189 boys, 1.92%, and 219 girls, 2.44%) as having other defects such as lisping.

The more serious systemic defects are recorded in Table V., usually under the same heads as last year.

Diseases of
circulatory
system.

The cases of various diseases of the circulatory system number 702, and of these 292, 1.55% (83 in boys, .84%, and 209, 2.32%, in girls), were returned as diseases of the various valves of the heart. The proportion of girls is rather larger than last year, and it may be that, on further examination, some of these may turn out to be cases of functional disease without actual damage to the valve structure.

Other diseases of the circulatory system number 410, 2.31% (100 boys, 1.01%, and 310 girls, 3.45%), and here the extra liability of the girls to functional diseases (irregular action, &c.), amply accounts for the disproportion.

Diseases of
respiratory
system.

Bronchitis is again the largely preponderant disease of the lungs, 969 cases being recorded (5.47%). Bronchitis is chiefly a disease of season, and the cold spring and summer of 1910 may account for the considerable increase as compared with 1909, when the numbers were 797

(4%), but the same distribution of cases (many among "admissions," with a rapid decline in number at later age periods) again occurs, viz.:—Boys—Admission, 6.2%; 7–8, 3.3%; 10–11, 2.9%; leaving, 2.0%. Girls—Admission, 12.2%; 7–8, 7.1%; 10–11, 4.7%; and leaving, 2.2%. The percentages for the younger girls, as compared with those for boys at the same ages, bear out the statement made in last year's report, that indoor life and extra coddling increase rather than decrease the liability to chills.

Other non-tubercular lung diseases gave 335 cases—1.89% (40 in boys, .4%, and 295, 3.28%, in girls)—again pointing the same moral as the figures given under "Bronchitis."

Tubercle. The discussion as to the prevalence of tubercular disease among school children still continues, but the figures given in the report of the chief Medical Officer for the Board of Education lend no support to the extreme views to which I referred last year; none of these figures exceed 4.47%, and this is recorded for Worcestershire, where one of the four Assistant School Medical Officers found tuberculosis of the lungs present in 16% of the children examined by her, and so greatly raised the average for the county. With this exception no county or town records more than 2.02%, and the average for cases of declared tubercular disease of all organs is given by Sir George Newman as .75%.

The percentage in Hull in 1909 was almost exactly the same as that for the whole country, viz., .778%. The subjoined table shews the cases recorded in 1910, the percentages there given being calculated on the total number of children examined.

TUBERCLE.

	Boys.	Girls.
Of Lungs	21	12
Suspected of Lungs ..	71	174
Of Glands	25	59
Of Bones and Joints ..	8	7
Healed of Bones & Joints	4	11
Of Other Organs ..	7	6
	<hr/>	<hr/>
	136	269
	1.38%	2.99%
Total	<hr/>	
	405	2.15%

The grand total and the totals for boys and for girls, as well as the percentages, all show a slight increase on last year, the figures then reading :—Boys, 128 (1·2%) ; girls, 207 (2·2%) ; and the total 335 (1·7%). The chief increase is among the cases suspected of tubercle of the lung, for which the figures were last year :—Boys 67, and girls 113, a total of 180 cases ; the total this year being 245. Last year I stated that, from an examination of the details in the Record Sheets, I feared that most of the suspected cases would turn out to be really suffering from the disease, and this surmise was supported by the results of re-examination recorded in a limited number of cases brought to my notice, 70% of which shewed no improvement when re-examined. This year, however, the examination of the record sheets leads me to believe that cases have been classed as “ suspected ” on slighter grounds than last year, therefore it may be hoped that the proportion of cases in which the suspicion is well grounded may be smaller.

The keeping of a re-examination register as recommended on p. 90 will be most useful in following up these suspicious cases and ascertaining their after-history.

If then, these merely suspicious cases be deducted, there are left 160 cases where the presence of tubercular disease or its effects was practically certain. This gives a percentage of ·85%, a slight increase on last year, when it was ·778%. Actual tubercle of the lung or Phthisis was only recorded in the case of 21 boys, ·21%, and 12 girls, ·13% ; a total of 33 cases, ·17% ; compared with 32 cases, ·16% last year in Hull and ·35%, the estimate of the Chief Medical Officer for the Board of Education, for the incidence of positive cases of this disease in the whole country.

During the year 5 cases of tubercle of the lungs were excluded on certificate as a source of danger to their companions (*see* Table VI.). It is not always necessary to exclude children for their own benefit. Dr. Auden, Medical Superintendent to the Birmingham Education Committee, followed up the history of 16 children, who were found in the Schools suffering from tubercle of the lungs in 1908 and 1909. Of these he found that 1 had died, 2 were getting worse, 4 were holding their own and 9 improving. It is therefore only necessary to exclude children who are in a condition

to infect their companions, the so-called "open cases." Where there is any doubt a sample of the expectoration should, if possible, be obtained and submitted to the City Analyst for examination. If tubercle bacilli are found in the sample, the child should be excluded.

Tubercle of other organs than the lungs was not often found. Eighty-four cases of tubercular glands, 47%, 25 among boys, .25%, and 59 among girls, .65%, were recorded; 15 cases of tubercular disease of joints and a similar number where this disease having attacked a bone or joint, had been cured or removed by operation, and 15 cases of tubercular disease of other organs, among which are 7 of tubercular peritonitis and 7 of tubercle of the skin (Lupus).

Diseases of
nervous
system.

Epilepsy is reported in 18 cases, 5 boys and 13 girls, and chorea in 23, 11 boys and 12 girls, under both heads a slightly smaller number than last year, but other nervous diseases were more numerous, 125, 38 boys and 87 girls.

Rickets.

The various manifestations of Rickets are not classified separately this year, but each child reported to be suffering from the complaint in any form, or in more than one form, is counted as a case. The total number recorded is 1,142, 6.45% (411 boys, 4.17%, and 731 girls, 8.14%), but the School Medical Officers cannot have regarded the cases as in any way serious, for only 19 notices were issued to parents on this account—8 in respect of boys and 11 in respect of girls.

The cases of infectious and contagious disease will be discussed with those recorded in Table VI. on page 23.

Deformi-
ties.

Spinal curvature in its various forms and degrees is reported in 2,190 cases, 11.6%, 1,838 boys, 18.6%, and 352 girls, 3.92%. Many of these are of the type remarked on last year as requiring drill and the correction of faulty attitudes, rather than treatment; such are the cases reported as round shouldered, shoulders unequal height, and the slighter cases of scoliosis. Notices were issued to parents in 150 of these cases, all but 7 being for lateral curvature.

Other deformities, which varied in importance in the widest degree, were recorded in 1,506 cases, 8.51% (996 boys, 10.10%, and 510 girls, 5.68%); the slight degree of importance of most of them is shewn by the fact that under this head only 75 notices were issued.

Other
diseases.

Diseases and defects not to be classified under any of the above heads were found in 2,174 cases.

The largest number were cases of anæmia, 684, 3·86%, 185 among boys, 1·88%; and, as might be expected, a much larger number, 499, 5·62%, among girls.

Cases of non-infectious skin disease numbered 448, 2·53%, of which 148, ·83%, were cases of eczema.

Hernia was found in 132 cases, ·74% (109 boys, 1·10%, and 23 girls, ·25%). They were classified among the boys as Inguinal 97, and Umbilical 12, and among the girls as Inguinal 14, Femoral 3, and Umbilical 6. Three boys and 1 girl had undergone an operation for the radical cure of this deformity before the examination. Very few cases of diseases of the digestive or urinary organs were recorded, and they, with a number of unclassified diseases, appear as the final element of the Table "other diseases," and number 909; 173 among boys and 736 among girls. A very large proportion of these (607) are cases where the child is described as "delicate," "puny," or some such term without any actual disease being found.

Social con-
dition—
clothing
& boots.

Of the 9,843 boys examined 1,404, 14·6% are described as having "fair" clothing, and 525, 5·3% as having "bad"; of the 8,981 girls, 1,328, 14·7% have "fair" clothing and 322, 3·6% have "bad." Therefore 19·9% of the boys had clothing which was described as worse than "good" and 18·3% of the girls; both these figures show an improvement on last year when they were 21·5% for the boys and 19·1% for the girls; for the three months of 1908 during which the medical inspection was made, the figures were: boys, 24·9%; girls, 23·8%. In the matter of boots, 226 boys, 2·3% of the 9,843 examined had no boots or shoes at the time of examination; 510, 5·2% had "bad" boots and 1,192, 12·1% had "fair" boots. Of the 8,981 girls, 43, ·5% had no boots, 351, 3·9% had "bad," and 1,271, 14·1% had "fair" boots. Thus 19·6% of the boys and 18·5% of the girls had either no boots or shoes or such as were described as worse than "good." The corresponding figures for last year were for the boys, 21·5%, and for the girls, 19·3%. In 1908 the figures were for the boys, 21·7% and for the girls, 25·2%.

Almost all School Medical Officers, who refer to this subject in their reports for 1909, agree in recommending the substitution of clogs, as used in the Western counties, for boots on the score of durability, warmth and cheapness.

It must be matter of common notice to anyone who is much in Hull streets that clogs, at one time practically unknown here, are now being largely worn and I am glad to see from the report of the Hull Children's Clothing Fund that they supply clogs as well as boots.

Cleanliness. In regard to ordinary cleanliness and to the presence of sores on the body as the result of dirt, there is an improvement on last year's figures. Among the boys, the head is reported as being "dirty" or "very dirty" in 7% of the cases examined, and the body in 13% of the cases. Among the girls the head is reported as "dirty" or "very dirty" in 5%, and the body, 17.7%. Sores were present on the head or body in only 3 cases among the boys, but in 177, 1.7% among the girls. The similar figures for last year were—head "dirty" or "very dirty," boys, 9.8%; girls, 1.9%; body, "dirty" or "very dirty," boys, 14.9%; girls, 14.3%; sores, boys, 1.05% (24 cases); girls, 1.8%. There is thus improvement in every item except the cleanliness of the body of the girls.

Generally, in the matter both of clothing and cleanliness, there are signs of amelioration of the conditions of the children, and if the improvement under the former head cannot probably be in any way connected with medical inspection, that under the latter must be partly due to the efforts of the School Medical Officers and Nurses.

In the matter of pediculosis, the figures are not so satisfactory. The presence of pediculi or their eggs (nits) was recorded among the boys as to the head in 284 cases (3%) and as to the body in 40 (.4%); among the girls as to the head in 3,000 cases (33.4%) and as to the body in 50 cases (.5%). The figures for last year were:—Boys—head, 3%; body, .48%. Girls—head, 30.5%; body, .5%. Thus pediculosis of the head in boys and of the body in both sexes is about stationary, and is comparatively small in amount, but that of the head among the girls is large in amount, and is slightly on the increase. Large as the amount is, it is below what the Chief Medical Officer for the Board of Education estimates to be the average for the country at large, viz., 40%, and far below figures from other large cities, in some of which as much as 80% is recorded. The Lady Medical Officers, under whose cognisance these cases come, assure me that there is a great improvement in the degree of the infection. The repulsive cases, where a

child's head is found to be alive with lice, are by no means so frequent as they were, and the 3,000 cases recorded contain a large proportion in which there were only a small number of nits. This appears to be the general experience throughout the country, as judged from the reports of School Medical Officers. Thus, Dr. Rock, School Medical Officer of Edmonton, may be quoted as an example. He gives figures showing an improvement of about 3% among the girls of all ages, and continues, "the improvement is greater than the numbers would indicate. Every case is included in which nits are found, though they may be very few, and the number of children having very dirty heads has largely decreased."

It is to be remembered that the figures given in this report relate entirely to the 18,824 children examined during the year 1910, and these form, therefore, a large sample taken out of the 48,297 on the registers, among whom pediculosis may be assumed to be present in similar proportions. The School Nurses' duties extend to all these children, and how hard they worked to overcome the evil is shown by the fact that during the year they paid 15,427 visits to the homes of children and 3,432 to the Schools, and that at the latter visits they made 31,755 examinations of the children. These included, of course, examinations for many other purposes beside pediculosis, for example, ringworm, scabies, skin eruptions, &c.; but a very large proportion were for this cause.

Acting under Section 122 of the Children Act, 1908, and with the written authority of the Senior School Medical Officer, they superintended the cleansing of 1,518 children whose heads, and of 537 whose bodies, were verminous. 141 of these had to be cleansed twice in the year, 19 three times, 5 four times, and 1 five times. To all of these, especially the recurring cases, many visits would have to be paid. In 127 cases two children in one family were affected, in 17 cases 3 children, and in 3 cases 4 children. These figures for re-infection and for family cases show that it is frequently in the home that the infection takes place. The worst homes are reported to the Sanitary Authority and cleansed by them, and it is only by a continuance of this co-operation between the Education and Sanitary Authorities that the plague will be reduced.

It was to be noticed in the School Nurses' reports how rapidly a girl's head can be cleansed, when the parents at

last consent to allow the hair to be cut short, even when repeated attempts at cleansing have failed before this was done. It would, of course, rapidly reduce the number of verminous heads among the girls to numbers comparable with those occurring among the boys, if only parents would consent or power could be obtained to do this. In the meantime cleanly parents can protect their girls from infection in School by cutting the hair, or to a less degree by keeping it in one or two tight plaits.

Under section 122 of the Children Act, 25 summonses were taken out against 13 parents for allowing their children to attend School in a filthy or verminous condition, and in all the cases convictions were recorded and fines varying from 10s. to 2s. 6d. inflicted.

The second notices (Forms M.I. 17 and 19), which are served on parents who neglect to cleanse their children after receiving a first notice (Forms M.I. 16 and 18) call the parent's attention to his or her liability to a fine for neglecting to keep the child clean; it might perhaps increase the effect of this notice, if a leaflet were printed and given with it, showing that the penalty had been inflicted in a number of cases.

These prosecutions, and the figures given above of the work accomplished by the School Nurses, shew that it is not for want of effort that more effect has not been produced. It is very desirable so to direct the efforts that they may be more effective and I would venture to suggest that, as it is impossible for legal reasons to take the drastic course I proposed last year of setting apart Schools for the most persistently verminous of these children, the task be attacked from another direction, viz., as advised by the Chief Medical Officer of the Board of Education in his report for 1909 (p. 30), by directing attention chiefly to a few Schools where there are only a small number of cases, and having had these cases cleansed, keeping them clean by frequent re-inspection. If a number of the best Schools in various quarters were thus cleared, these would be available for parents who were careful of their children. Having cleared the cleanest Schools, attention could be turned to those next in degree, and thus the area of the trouble would be limited. A list of the least affected Schools can easily be made from the tabulations drawn up for the preparation of this report.

Children
over-
worked out
of school.

There are no children attending School in Hull as half-timers, but frequent notice is taken in record sheets of children who are overworked at home out of School hours : boys as errand boys or selling papers ; girls in housework or nursing babies. Many cases of spinal deformity in girls are attributable to the latter cause. Children also very frequently are reported as having much too little sleep. In such cases when the parent is present at the examination advice is given as to the need of rest and sleep. Similar complaints, made by a large number of School Medical Officers in their reports, are referred to in a footnote on page 80 of the report of the Chief Medical Officer of the Board of Education.

Provision
of meals.

The Education (Provision of Meals) Act, 1906, continues to be administered.

In January, 1910, the Senior Medical Officer and Dr. Maclean were instructed by the Provision of Meals Sub-Committee to report on the suitability of the meals which were being given. They were able to give a favourable report. The distribution of meals was continued during the Midsummer and Christmas holidays to the most necessitous cases, the cost being covered by voluntary contributions.

Treatment.

Cases of disease requiring treatment are still notified to the parents on Form M.I. 3, with a recommendation to consult a medical man or obtain treatment at one of the charitable institutions in the town.

The School Nurses superintend the treatment ordered by medical men, either private or hospital, of cases of Ringworm, Scabies, Granular Ophthalmia, and other diseases. They visit the homes of children in respect of whom notices have been sent by the School Medical Officers ; of children absent from School on account of illness for whom no medical certificate has been received, urge the necessity of obtaining medical advice, and when obtained, show the parents how to carry it out. They thus have a large amount of nursing work to do in addition to their duties already referred to in cleansing dirty and verminous children, but they do not undertake any treatment outside the very limited schedule supplied to them by the Senior Medical Officer in August, 1909.

Infectious
and
contagious
diseases.

The arrangements for dealing with infectious and contagious diseases detected at ordinary and special visits, for reporting cases to the Medical Officer of Health, for the

exclusion of contacts and for the re-admission of cases after recovery, remain the same as described in the last report, and continue to work in a satisfactory manner. No School or Department has been closed on account of infectious disease during the year. The cases of infectious and contagious diseases reported in Table V. are such as were detected at routine inspections; being mostly mild cases and easily overlooked, they form the greatest source of danger and might, if not detected, have been the cause of epidemics. They number 223, and were all excluded from School on Medical certificate, except cases of Ringworm on covered parts of the body and cases of Congenital Syphilis. Of this latter disease only 7 cases are reported, 3 boys and 4 girls, but, as "Hutchinson" teeth—one of the chief signs of the disease—were found in 34 cases, 7 boys and 27 girls, it is probable that the smaller figure is an under estimate. There were only 17 cases, either actually suffering from or suspected of the major infectious diseases, 10 being cases of Diphtheria, 4 of Scarlet Fever, 2 of Measles and 1 of Typhoid Fever.

All the 223 cases (except those of Ringworm of the body and of Congenital Syphilis) are included among those tabulated in Table VI., which also contains all those, actual or suspected, of the major infectious diseases excluded at special visits and of the other infectious and contagious diseases, which, not being at any of the age periods for routine examination, were presented by the Head Teacher to the School Medical Officer at an ordinary visit. This Table therefore refers to both sexes and all ages, and includes all the cases of infectious and contagious diseases seen in the Schools by the School Medical Officers which he or she certified for exclusion. The cases number 530, among them being 71 of the major infectious diseases, viz.: Typhoid, 1 case; Scarlet Fever, 19 cases; Measles, 18 cases; and Diphtheria, 33 cases. No case of Small Pox was reported.

As to Scarlet Fever, 6 were cases of children who, having been suffering from the disease without medical attendance or even without the knowledge of their parents, had returned to School in an infectious condition with desquamation of the skin. Such mild cases are stated by Dr. A. Brown Ritchie, School Medical Officer of Manchester, to give considerable trouble in that city. Teachers should keep watch on children who, having been away from School for some unspecified illness, return without a medical certificate. If they

happen to have been suffering from this mild form of scarlet fever, the desquamation may not appear for some weeks after the illness which has caused it, and if the teacher notices any such "peeling" a special visit of the School Medical Officer should at once be obtained.

The largest number of the measles cases forms a small epidemic group, which were all excluded as actual or suspected cases from Crowle Street Infants' School on March 2nd, 1910. This thorough exclusion appears to have been successful, for no further attacks were discovered by the School Medical Officer in the School during the year.

Of the 33 diphtheria cases, I am able, through the kindness of Dr. Mason, Medical Officer of Health, and of Mr. Tankard, the City Analyst, to report the results of the bacteriological examination, which was positive (*i.e.*, the diphtheria bacilli were found) in 11 cases and doubtful in 4 cases. The large number of negative results is a gratifying proof of how carefully sore throats, which are even only slightly suspicious, are investigated, and the safety of the School guaranteed at the cost of the exclusion for a day or two only of the suspicious cases. As soon as notice of a negative result is received, the child, unless otherwise ill, is re-admitted to School.

The case of one girl proves the absolute necessity of demanding a bacteriological as well as a clinical certificate of cure before re-admission; for this girl, having been found infected on 31st October last, was found still to have active bacilli in her throat on the 13th of February. Another girl in the same School (Middleton Street Girls') had been found infected on the 25th of October, but though other suspicious throats occurred about the same time, in no other cases was the bacillus found.

Of the less important infectious diseases—chicken pox, whooping cough and mumps—no cases were found attending the Senior Departments, and 29 in the Junior and Infants' Departments, *viz.*, 18 of chicken pox, 5 of whooping cough, and 6 of mumps.

Thirty-four cases of the infectious skin disease known as impetigo were found and excluded, and 60 cases of ophthalmia. The latter included cases of varying severity, and some were excluded on suspicion of infectivity. There are, however, as is to be expected with our large

foreign population, a considerable number of cases of true granular ophthalmia, which, in its later stage, constitutes the very serious disease known as trachoma. Craven Street Junior and Infants' Schools contribute 10 of the 60 cases, and the infectious nature of the complaint is shown by the fact that 3 of these 10 children were sisters.

Two hundred and thirty-five cases of ringworm of the head were found. The more careful search which has been made during the year for this disease has not brought to light as many cases as was expected. Last year 284 cases were found, and the credit for this reduction in number must be given, to a large extent, to the School Nurses who have had the superintendence of the treatment of most of the cases. Their reports show that they have had under observation during the year 517 cases of ringworm, but this includes cases of the much more easily curable ringworm of the general surface as well as of the more obstinate disease of the scalp. Of the more severe cases, the period of absence from School averaged about 14 weeks, whatever sort of treatment was used. It is interesting to find that where it is noted that the X-Ray treatment had been used the average absence is returned as 20 weeks ; this is no doubt accounted for by the fact that only intractable forms, probably after the failure of other methods, are submitted to this treatment. Dr. Hope, of Liverpool, recommends in his report that children excluded for ringworm and re-admitted as cured, should be re-examined six months after re-admission to see that the cure is permanent.

No case of Favus is reported. The city is fortunate in having so far escaped this disease of the hair and scalp, which is even more intractable than ringworm.

The London Education Committee having 164 cases of this disease under observation, found it necessary in 1904 to establish a special school, where these children could be taught without danger of infecting others ; of these children all but one were foreigners. The School was only closed last year, the cases having at last been cured. In the report of Dr. Auden, Medical Superintendent of the Birmingham Education Committee, 6 cases of favus are said to be known in that city. In this direction again our large foreign population is a source of risk.

Ninety-four cases of scabies were found in the Schools. The loss of attendance on account of this disease is very serious. The average period of exclusion is about 6 weeks, but some children are reported who have been absent 19 weeks, 23 weeks, or even 30 weeks. If a case is taken in hand as soon as it is discovered and thoroughly treated, 3 weeks should be sufficient not only for the cure, but for a period of probation to see that the cure is permanent. Family cases of this disease are very common, and it is obviously of no use to cure one or more children attending School who will be immediately re-infected by other members of the family at home. When other cases not of school age are found in the family the Sanitary Authority takes them in hand and, if necessary, disinfects the house.

SPECIAL SCHOOLS.

The day School for Deaf and Dumb Children is carried on as before in Osborne Street. The results of medical inspection of these children, which is still made at age periods differing from those in ordinary Schools, shew that of 8 deaf and dumb boys aged from 10 to 15 years, 7 have been taught to speak intelligibly, and that of 3 girls aged from 10 to 14 years, all can speak more or less perfectly ; 2 girls of 8 years of age have not yet learned to speak, and one suffering from epileptic fits may have to be discharged on that account.

Blind children are sent to residential schools outside the town ; 3 children were examined by the Senior Medical Officer with a view to their admission to the York School for the Blind. In all of them the defect was the result of ophthalmia neonatarum.

Mentally defective children are educated at the Special School in Blenkin Street. There are 95 children on the register, and the average attendance is 80. Twelve children, 9 boys and 3 girls, were admitted during the year, and one boy examined with that object was found to be imbecile and therefore ineligible.

This School being now full, a second Special School is required, and negotiations for a site in the West district are in progress.

The arrangement reported last year whereby the Senior Medical Officer visits the School once a week was renewed for this year, and has not only enabled the periodical inspections of the children to be regularly carried out, but has been useful in the detection

and exclusion of cases of contagious disease and in keeping the Medical Officer in continuous touch with the condition of doubtful cases either slight or severe. As a result of this continuous observation, 3 children, 1 girl and 2 boys, have been certified as fit to return to ordinary Schools and 2 boys as fit to go to work, it having been arranged that they should be kept under suitable supervision. Two children, a boy and a girl, after frequent re-examination, were found to be getting no benefit and were discharged as uneducatable, and one epileptic boy having become unmanageable and dangerous was also discharged.

One boy has left the town, and one having reached the age of 16, has left the School.

This is the first to leave on these conditions, but during the coming year a number of the earliest pupils of the School will attain that age. If the benefits these children have derived from the School are not to be lost, arrangements will have to be made to keep them under constant supervision. Experience derived from other towns, where the Schools have been established long enough to test the results, shew that these children either fail to obtain employment on leaving School, or, having obtained it, soon lose it and drift into courses, at the best, of idleness and pauperism, but often of vice and crime. "After Care" committees, however thoroughly worked, have not proved successful in dealing with these difficulties; the most hopeful method appears to be by farm and industrial colonies worked on similar lines to the admirable institution at Sandlebridge, in Cheshire.

The movement to establish such an institution in Yorkshire is worthy of all support, and will, if successful, help to solve the difficulty of dealing with those mentally defective children whose parents are willing to place them in a colony. Experience shows that once they have become accustomed to their life there, they show no desire to leave, but live happy and contented lives. To meet the case of those feeble-minded persons whose parents refuse to allow them to enter such a colony, but have not means or will to give them the care and supervision they need, legislation will be required to obtain the power to remove them from their parents and permanently detain them.

By these two means, voluntary and legal detention, not only would these unfortunate people be kept comfortably and happily employed, but one great source of supply of such persons would be cut off.

Other
duties.

The Girls' Industrial School in Park Avenue remains under the medical supervision of Dr. Margaret Maclean, who has furnished quarterly reports as to its sanitary condition and the health of its inmates. Truant boys are sent to various Truant and Industrial Schools at a distance. The Senior Medical Officer has during the year examined 7 such boys on the morning of their departure to the Schools.

The Senior Medical Officer has examined 9 teachers on appointment, all of whom were accepted, one of them after a period of probation. He also examined 18 teachers on account of illness, and 42 bursary holders, of whom 39 were accepted and 3 accepted conditionally. On re-examination after a period of probation 1 of these was rejected and 2 were accepted.

Dr. Maclean examined 7 teachers on appointment and 25 on account of illness ; she also examined 43 bursary holders, of whom 1 was rejected and 3 referred back for further examination.

The Senior Medical Officer also examined a child who had been injured in the School and reported on the extent of the injury.

In conclusion, Sir, I wish to express on behalf of my colleagues and myself our thanks for the assistance we have received on all hands in our work, and remain

Yours very truly,

JAMES WILLIAM FRASER,
Senior Medical Officer to the
Education Committee.

To the Secretary of Education.

TABLE I.
NOTICES TO PARENTS.

	Boys.						Girls.					
	7-8.		10-11.		Leaving.		7-8.		10-11.		Leaving.	
	Total.	Percentage.	Total.	Percentage.	Total.	Percentage.	Total.	Percentage.	Total.	Percentage.	Total.	Percentage.
Decayed Teeth and Oral												
Sepsis ..	52	2·2	79	2·8	29	1·4	86	3·7	102	3·7	75	4·1
Diseases of Nose & Throat	5	—	4	—	9	—	27	1·2	45	1·8	30	1·7
Enlarged Tonsils and												
Adenoids ..	113	4·8	157	5·5	82	3·9	221	9·6	301	13·0	200	11·1
Enlarged Cervical Glands	20	0·8	22	0·8	11	—	54	2·3	80	3·4	35	1·9
Eye Diseases and Refrac-												
tive Defects..	1	—	121	4·2	54	2·5	8	—	103	4·0	41	2·2
Ear Diseases ..	7	—	23	0·8	6	—	5	—	19	—	10	—
Diseases of Circulatory												
System ..	6	—	18	—	8	—	41	1·7	41	1·7	40	2·2
Diseases of Respiratory												
System not Tubercular	39	1·6	28	1·0	8	—	98	4·2	84	3·2	23	1·2

Tubercular Diseases—

Of Lungs, Actual and

Suspected ..	5	—	8	—	5	—	2	—	17	—	34	1.3	31	1.3	17	0.9
Of Glands ..	3	—	2	—	5	—	2	—	13	—	10	—	6	—	13	—
Of Other Organs ..	—	—	3	—	—	—	—	—	2	—	4	—	1	—	2	—

Diseases of Nervous

System ..	1	—	1	—	—	—	—	—	2	—	2	—	8	—	5	—
Rickets ..	7	—	1	—	—	—	—	—	9	—	—	—	1	—	1	—

Deformities—

Spinal Curvature ..	34	1.4	36	1.2	11	—	4	—	4	—	14	—	19	—	28	1.6
Hernia ..	12	—	16	—	17	—	16	—	1	—	6	—	6	—	1	—
Other Deformities ..	5	—	11	—	10	—	16	—	15	—	6	—	3	—	9	—
Skin Diseases ..	7	—	8	—	7	—	1	—	12	—	11	—	9	—	4	—
Other Diseases ..	10	—	16	—	19	—	4	—	79	3.4	97	3.7	58	2.1	78	4.3

327	13.9	554	19.5	409	16.0	252	12.0	694	30.1	1259	49.2	889	38.4	612	34.0
1542		15.6 %		4996		26.5 %		3454		38.5 %					

TABLE III.

NUTRITION.

		Boys.							
		Good.		Normal.		Below Normal.		Bad.	
Admission	..	1392	59·3	777	33·2	176	7·5	2	
7-8	..	1500	52·8	1063	37·1	274	9·6	4	
10-11	..	1308	51·4	1054	41·5	182	7·1	1	
Leaving	..	1188	56·5	697	33·2	218	10·3	—	
Total	..	5388	54·7	3591	36·5	850	8·6	7	0·07
		Girls.							
Admission	..	167	7·2	1807	78·5	325	14·1	5	0·2
7-8	..	81	3·1	1896	74·3	579	22·6	—	
10-11	..	97	4·2	1820	78·7	397	17·1	—	
Leaving	..	140	7·7	1437	79·9	224	12·4	—	
Total	..	485	5·4	6960	77·5	1525	16·9	5	0·05

TABLE IV.
PERSONAL HISTORY.

	Boys.						Girls.					
	7-8.			10-11.			7-8.			10-11.		
	Admission.	Total.	Percentage.	Admission.	Total.	Percentage.	Admission.	Total.	Percentage.	Admission.	Total.	Percentage.
Measles ...	1049	1266	44.7	1119	1061	50.4	1186	1707	66.8	1762	1325	73.5
Whooping Cough ...	647	597	27.6	413	313	14.9	749	924	36.1	770	564	31.3
Chicken Pox ...	340	496	14.5	309	178	8.4	439	657	25.7	620	429	23.8
Scarlet Fever ...	69	131	2.9	150	145	6.9	85	157	6.1	202	220	12.2
Diphtheria ...	44	77	1.8	100	82	3.9	59	97	3.8	141	114	6.3
Small Pox ...	—	4	—	6	4	—	—	1	—	3	2	—
Typhoid... ..	5	5	—	10	13	—	2	9	—	16	20	1.1
Mumps ...	5	36	—	43	32	1.5	6	26	1.0	71	95	5.2
Tubercle... ..	1	5	—	10	9	—	5	12	—	10	12	—
Congenital Syphilis ...	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Rheumatism ...	4	19	—	26	18	—	5	16	—	31	44	2.4
Diseases of the Nose and Throat ...	26	22	1.1	21	23	1.1	57	55	2.1	86	95	5.2
Adenoids ...	—	1	—	4	—	—	3	18	—	9	24	1.3
Diseases of Glands ...	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Eye Diseases ...	9	5	—	12	4	—	10	22	0.8	21	11	—

Ear Diseases ...	8	—	7	—	4	—	2	—	28	1.2	33	1.3	16	—	23	1.3
Diseases of Circulatory System ...	2	—	2	—	3	—	10	—	5	—	5	—	2	—	4	—
Diseases of Respiratory System—																
Bronchitis ...	92	3.9	54	1.9	32	1.2	29	1.4	150	6.5	118	4.6	67	2.9	47	2.6
Other Diseases ...	37	1.5	87	3.0	44	1.7	83	3.9	97	4.2	114	4.4	112	4.8	92	5.1
Diseases of Nervous System—																
Infantile Paralysis ...	4	—	1	—	—	—	3	—	11	—	5	—	3	—	2	—
Chorea ...	—	—	1	—	4	—	2	—	—	—	6	—	30	1.3	17	—
Epilepsy ...	14	—	16	—	7	—	9	—	22	0.9	11	—	9	—	17	—
Other Diseases ..	2	—	5	—	7	—	3	—	11	—	17	—	4	—	14	—
Rickets ...	3	—	1	—	2	—	2	—	37	1.6	22	0.8	8	—	5	—
Deformities ...	10	—	13	—	7	—	12	—	16	—	28	1.1	23	1.0	12	—
Ringworm ...	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Scabies ...	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Skin Diseases ..	21	0.9	69	2.4	47	1.8	25	1.2	45	1.9	86	3.3	94	4.0	86	4.7
Diseases of Digestive System ...	8	—	16	—	20	0.8	11	—	26	1.1	31	1.2	42	1.8	26	1.4
Diseases of Urinary System ...	4	—	4	—	6	—	3	—	18	—	16	—	15	—	9	—
Other Diseases ...	46	1.9	17	—	30	1.9	26	1.2	58	2.5	46	1.8	92	4.0	64	3.5

TABLE V.
DISEASES AND DEFECTS.

	Boys.						Girls.					
	7—8			10—11.			7—8½			10—11.		
	Admission.	Total.	Percentage.	Admission.	Total.	Percentage.	Admission.	Total.	Percentage.	Admission.	Total.	Percentage.
Teeth—												
Decayed ...	790	1287	45.3	1057	721	34.3	890	1372	53.7	1178	759	42.1
Much Decayed ...	207	351	12.3	204	62	2.9	123	128	5.0	93	43	2.4
Oral Sepsis ...	8	7	0.2	4	8	0.4	24	15	0.6	27	36	2.0
Diseases of Nose and Throat—												
Mouth Breathing ...	70	58	2.9	36	26	1.2	130	214	8.3	119	74	4.1
Enlarged Tonsils ...	518	625	22.0	514	435	20.7	670	811	31.7	738	571	31.7
Adenoids ...	192	200	7.4	151	81	3.8	220	309	12.1	185	102	5.6
Adenoids and Tonsils Removed ...	12	21	0.7	15	4	0.2	8	32	1.2	43	56	3.1
Other Diseases ...	47	66	1.9	67	52	2.5	46	73	2.8	113	87	4.7
Submaxillary & Cervical Glands—												
Enlarged ...	901	1324	46.6	1214	890	42.3	490	720	28.1	526	271	15.0

Vision—

Right Eye—

Less than 6/9

...

7

0.3

279

9.8

230

9.0

155

7.3

2

—

236

9.2

253

10.8

153

8.5

Left Eye—

Less than 6/9

...

6

0.2

391

10.2

239

9.4

173

8.2

5

0.2

265

10.3

267

11.5

208

11.5

Refraction in cases where
vision in one or both
eyes is less than 6/9

Myopia {

R. ...

...

—

—

18

0.6

28

0.9

20

0.9

—

—

10

0.4

33

1.4

18

1.0

L. ...

...

—

—

18

0.6

22

0.8

21

1.0

—

—

13

0.5

21

0.9

15

0.8

Hypermetropia {

R. ...

...

—

—

45

1.6

40

1.5

20

0.9

—

—

33

1.3

27

1.1

15

0.8

L. ...

...

—

—

48

1.7

44

1.8

21

1.0

—

—

33

1.3

35

1.5

16

0.9

Astigmatism {

R. ...

...

—

—

106

3.7

83

3.2

44

2.1

1

—

106

4.1

100

4.3

39

2.1

L. ...

...

—

—

104

3.6

83

3.2

41

1.9

1

—

107

4.2

107

4.6

47

2.6

Squint

...

10

0.4

57

2.0

39

1.5

22

1.0

3

0.1

43

1.7

29

1.2

15

0.8

Eye Diseases

...

9

0.3

24

0.8

20

0.7

18

0.8

25

1.1

43

1.7

33

1.4

24

1.3

Hearing—

Deaf ...

...

3

—

26

0.9

92

3.6

18

0.8

2

0.1

22

0.8

36

1.5

19

1.0

Very Deaf

...

—

—

1

—

28

1.1

3

0.1

—

2

—

4

0.1

1

—

—

Deaf Mute

...

—

—

—

—

—

—

—

—

—

—

—

—

1

—

—

—

Ear Diseases—

Purulent Otitis Media

...

13

0.5

27

0.9

17

0.6

14

0.6

8

0.3

28

1.1

24

1.0

16

0.9

Other Diseases

...

—

—

25

0.9

10

0.4

6

0.3

4

—

17

0.6

21

0.9

8

0.4

Mental Condition—

Defective

...

3

0.1

4

0.1

1

—

3

0.1

11

0.5

7

0.2

13

0.5

7

0.4

Backward, &c.

...

13

0.5

40

1.4

15

0.6

9

0.3

13

0.6

167

6.5

132

5.7

106

5.9

TABLE V.—Continued.
DISEASES AND DEFECTS.

	Boys.						Girls.					
	7-8.			10-11.			7-8.			10-11.		
	Total.	Percentage.	Total.	Percentage.	Total.	Percentage.	Total.	Percentage.	Total.	Percentage.	Total.	Percentage.
Speech—												
Stammering ...	6	0.2	15	0.5	11	0.5	5	0.2	4	—	9	0.5
Other Defects ...	64	2.7	62	2.2	38	1.5	25	1.1	73	2.8	65	3.6
Diseases of Circulatory System—												
Valvular Heart Disease	16	0.7	21	0.7	25	1.0	52	2.2	57	2.2	42	2.3
Other Diseases ...	13	0.5	27	0.9	31	1.2	77	3.3	76	2.9	63	3.5
Diseases of Respiratory System—												
Bronchitis ...	145	6.2	95	3.3	75	2.9	281	12.2	181	7.1	109	4.7
Other Diseases, except Tubercular...	16	0.7	14	0.5	7	0.3	20	0.8	110	4.3	88	4.9
Tubercle—												
Of Lungs ...	3	0.1	7	0.25	4	0.1	1	0.04	6	0.2	5	—
Suspected Tubercle of Lungs ...	13	0.5	23	0.8	15	0.6	47	2.0	47	1.8	33	1.8
Of Glands ...	8	0.3	8	0.3	5	0.2	17	0.7	17	0.6	17	0.9
Of Bone and Joints ...	3	0.1	2	0.07	—	—	4	0.2	3	0.1	2	—

Healed, of Bone and Joints ...	—	—	3	0·1	—	—	1	0·03	2	0·06	2	0·07	7	0·3	—	—
Other Tubercular Diseases ...	2	·08	2	·07	—	—	3	0·1	3	0·1	2	0·07	1	0·04	2	0·11
Diseases of Nervous System—																
Epilepsy ...	2	—	1	—	1	—	1	—	2	—	1	—	2	—	8	—
Chorea ...	—	—	9	—	1	—	1	—	—	—	6	—	5	—	1	—
Other Diseases ...	16	0·7	13	0·5	3	—	6	0·2	26	1·1	26	1·0	21	0·9	14	0·7
Rickets ...	129	5·5	147	5·1	76	3·0	59	2·8	347	15·0	267	10·0	78	3·3	39	2·1
Infectious and Contagious Diseases—																
Diphtheria ...	1	—	1	—	1	—	1	—	4	—	1	—	—	—	1	—
Chicken Pox ...	6	—	1	—	—	—	—	—	5	—	—	—	1	—	—	—
Mumps ...	3	—	1	—	1	—	—	—	—	—	1	—	—	—	—	—
Measles ...	—	—	—	—	1	—	—	—	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Ringworm, Head ...	13	—	14	—	5	—	1	—	18	—	23	—	3	—	1	—
„ Body ...	8	—	6	—	4	—	—	—	4	—	6	—	2	—	—	—
Scabies ...	8	—	6	—	8	—	4	—	2	—	2	—	6	—	1	—
Ophthalmia ...	4	—	2	—	4	—	1	—	2	—	1	—	1	—	1	—
Small Pox ...	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Whooping Cough ...	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	3	—	3	—	—	—	—	—
Scarlet Fever ...	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	1	—	1	—	1	—	—	—
Impetigo Contagiosa ...	4	—	2	—	2	—	1	—	1	—	—	—	1	—	—	—
Congenital Syphilis ...	—	—	1	—	—	—	2	—	3	—	1	—	—	—	—	—
Typhoid ..	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	1	—	—	—

TABLE V.—Continued.
DISEASES AND DEFECTS.

	Boys.						Girls.									
	7—8.		10—11.		Leaving.		7—8.		10—11.		Leaving.					
	Admission.	Total.	Percentage.	Total.	Percentage.	Total.	Admission.	Total.	Percentage.	Total.	Percentage.	Total.				
Deformities—																
Spinal Curvature	424	18·8	536	18·4	468	18·4	410	19·5	19	0·8	78	3·0	110	4·7	145	8·0
Other Deformities	235	9·9	267	9·3	256	10·0	238	11·3	118	5·1	178	7·1	131	5·6	83	4·6
Other Diseases and Defects—																
Anæmia	52	2·2	50	1·7	59	2·3	24	1·1	129	5·6	63	2·4	157	6·8	150	8·3
Diseases of Skin --																
Eczema	21	0·9	21	0·7	22	0·8	8	0·4	12	0·5	21	0·8	27	1·1	16	0·9
Other Diseases	33	1·4	61	2·1	42	1·6	31	1·4	29	1·2	40	1·5	37	1·6	28	1·5
Hernia	29	1·2	35	1·2	25	1·0	20	0·9	7	0·3	7	0·3	7	0·3	2	—
Other Diseases	51	2·2	48	1·6	53	2·0	21	0·9	175	7·6	243	9·5	185	7·9	133	7·1

TABLE VI.

INFECTIOUS AND CONTAGIOUS DISEASES.

	Boys'.					Girls'.					Junior.					Infants'.							
	Diphtheria.	Impetigo.	Tubercle.	Ophthalmia.	Scabies.	Ringworm.	Scarlet Fever.	Typhoid.	Diphtheria.	Impetigo.	Ophthalmia.	Scabies.	Ringworm.	Scarlet Fever.	Measles.	Chicken Pox.	Whooping Cough.	Diphtheria.	Mumps.	Impetigo.	Ophthalmia.	Scabies.	
Beverley Road	-	-	-	-	-	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	-	-	-	-	
Blenkin Street...	1	-	-	1	2	2	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	
Blundell Street	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	
Boulevard ...	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	
Buckingham St.	-	-	-	2	-	-	-	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	-	-	-	-	
Chapman St. ...	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	
Charterhouse La.	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	-	
Chiltern Street	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	-	-	1	1	3	2	-	-	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	
Clifton Street ...	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	-	
Constable St. ...	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	-	1	1	-	-	-	2	-	-	1	-	-	3	
Courtney St. ...	-	-	-	-	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	-	
Craven Street ...	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	7	1	1	-	3	3	-	-	-	-	3	-	
Crowle Street ...	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	-	14	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	
Daltry Street ...	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	-	
Day Street ...	-	-	-	-	1	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	
Estcourt Street	-	-	-	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	
Fountain Road	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	3	
Lambert Street	-	-	-	-	-	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	3	
Lime Street ...	-	-	-	-	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	1	6	
Lincoln Street...	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	
Carried forwd	1	2	-	4	5	4	1	-	3	1	2	5	4	-	-	6	-	2	1	1	8	10	35

TOWN HALL,
HULL, 1911.

To the Medical Officer of Health.

SIR,

I beg to submit to you my report upon the work done in the Inspector of Nuisances' Department during the year 1910, in the usual tabular form.

I am, Sir,

Your obedient Servant,

C. W. EVINGTON,
Cert. Assoc. Royal San. Inst.

TABLE No. 18.—PARTICULARS AS TO ORDERS GIVEN ON INFORMAL OR STATUTORY NOTICES SERVED FOR THE ABATEMENT OF NUISANCES, &C., REPORTED BY DISTRICT INSPECTORS, &C.

ORDERS GIVEN.	No. of Nuisances.
To Reconstruct combined and separate drains	836
„ Repair	198
„ Provide sanitary gullies on existing drains	176
„ Cleanse choked drains	387
„ „ „ gullies	1092
„ Provide grates to gullies, &c.	127
„ Disconnect fall-spouts from drains.....	49
„ Replace, repair or cleanse fall-pipes and slopsink waste pipes	191
„ Provide new or repair existing pavement	453
„ Convert privies into w.c.'s	8
„ Replace pan closets with w.c.'s of modern type	8
„ Provide additional w.c. accommodation	1
„ Repair w.c.'s, replace w.c. basin, &c.	17
„ Erect or repair urinals	1
„ Provide new or repair existing w.c. and urinal flushing apparatus	54
„ Cleanse w.c.'s and urinals	43
„ Provide new or repair or cleanse existing soil pipes and vent pipes	41
„ Cleanse air inlets	7
„ Provide wire guards to w.c. and drain vent shafts	31
„ Flag and cement privy soil pits	162
„ Repair privy soil pits and floors	119
„ „ or renew privy frontboards, seats, doors, &c.	223
„ Provide dust bins	325
„ Repair roofage	142
„ „ chimney stacks	4
„ „ ceilings	32
„ Provide new and repair or cleanse existing eaves, spouting	142
„ Repair walls	41
„ Cleanse and limewash dirty premises, areas, passages, privies, &c.	131
„ Cease to allow dwellings to be overcrowded	14
„ Cease to allow cellars to be used as dwellings	5
„ Repair or close dilapidated premises	9
„ Repair floors of kitchens, sculleries, &c.	31
„ Provide ventilation under ground floors	9
„ Remove animals, fowls, &c.	15
„ Erect or repair manure pits	21
„ Remove manure	34
„ Remove offensive refuse	20
„ Remove stagnant water from under house floors, &c.	5
„ Abate stench nuisances	5
„ Abate smoke nuisances	31
„ Abate miscellaneous nuisances	71
	<hr/> 5211 <hr/>

TABLE No. 19.—RETURN OF DRAINAGE WORK, &c., DONE BY ORDER OF INFORMAL OR STATUTORY NOTICES.

No. of Houses provided with new Pipe Drainage (including	
Drains repaired)	759
Length of Drainage (in feet)	25,946
„ Areas, Back Passages, &c., provided with new Pipe	
Drainage (including drains repaired)	50
Length of Drainage (in feet)	3,015
„ Houses provided with New Pavement	126
Area of Pavement (in square feet)	7,142
„ Areas, Back Passages, &c., provided with New Pavement	
Area of Pavement (in square feet)	64
„ Sanitary Gullies provided on existing drains	50,046
„ Defective w.c.'s replaced, &c.	92
„ Privies converted into w.c.'s	18
„ Dustbins provided	9
„ Manure pits provided	300
	10

RETURN OF DRAINAGE WORK, &c., DONE BY LETTER OR ARRANGEMENT DURING THE YEAR 1910.

No. of Houses provided with new Pipe Drainage (including	
Drains repaired)	72
Length of Drainage (in feet)	1,357
„ Areas, Back Passages, &c., provided with new Pipe	
Drainage (including drains repaired)	3
Length of Drainage (in feet)	46
„ Houses provided with New Pavement	37
Area of Pavement (in square feet)	2,744
„ Areas, Back Passages, &c., provided with New Pavement	
Area of Pavement (in square feet)	5
„ Sanitary Gullies provided on existing drains	6,732
„ Privies converted into w.c.'s	11
„ Defective w.c.'s replaced	22
„ Additional w.c.'s provided	7
„ Dustbins provided	5
	33

TABLE No. 20.—TABULATED STATEMENT OF THE NUMBER OF HORSES EMPLOYED, AND THE WORK DONE IN THE ASH-PIT CLEANSING DEPARTMENT.

FOUR WEEKS ENDED. 1910.	No. of Ashpits emptied.	No. of Ashpits inspected.	No. of Van Loads removed from		Total No. of Van Loads.	Daily Average No. of Horses.
			Houses, Shops, &c.	Open Spaces, Vacant Lands, &c.		
January 22nd	104855	1518	2015	4	2019	36
February 19th	105474	2054	2017	1	2018	
March 19th	107254	2186	2051	1	2052	
April 16th	103513	634	1977	1	1978	
May 14th	110425	756	2115	1	2116	
June 11th	105436	1601	1994	...	1994	
July 9th	105176	1416	2034	1	2035	
August 6th	101882	1413	1917	1	1918	
September 3rd	106614	1135	2028	2	2030	
October 1st	108704	735	2068	1	2069	
October 29th	112149	1131	2097	2	2099	
November 26th.....	111020	1446	2106	1	2107	
December 24th	113125	1587	2108	...	2108	
Totals	1395627	17632	26527	16	*26543	...

*Equivalent to 39814 Cart Loads.

TABLE No. 21.—SHEWING NUMBER OF INSPECTIONS OF PRIVIES, &c.; APPLICATIONS MADE FOR THE REMOVAL OF NIGHTSOIL; AND INFRINGEMENTS OF THE NIGHTSOIL SPECIFICATION BY NIGHTSOIL CONTRACTORS

IN RESPECT OF WHICH FINES WERE IMPOSED.

1910. FOUR WEEKS ENDED	No. of Inspections of Privies, &c.	Applications for removal of Nightsoil.	Bona-fide complaints.	Total No. of days neglect.	Privies, &c. not collected from on the proper day.	Total No. of days neglect.	Privies, &c., improperly cleansed.	Privies, &c., improperly disinfected.	Men short.	Carts set up in street, &c.	Carts without brushes.	Carts not covered.	Carts collecting after authorised time.	Carts containing Nightsoil in City after authorised time.
January 22	21589	46	.	.	8	8	.	.	1	.	2	.	.	.
February 19	23304	58	.	.	9	9	1	.	.	.	.	.	1	.
March 19	22263	57	.	.	53	53	.	.	.	1	.	.	7	.
April 16	22894	54	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.
May 14	23416	84	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	13	.
June 11	22971	67	.	.	21	21	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.
July 9	21632	53	.	.	14	42	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.
August 6	18983	67	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.
September 3	19725	73	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.
October 1	21703	47	1	7	.	.	.	.	.	1	.	.	.	10
" 29	22694	42	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	2	.	.	1	19
November 26	23456	41	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.
December 24	22143	39	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.
Total	286773	728	1	7	105	133	1	.	1	4	2	.	22	29

£17 18s. 6d. deducted from Contractors' monthly payments in respect of above infringements.

Destructors.

Refuse Destroyed.

Nature of Refuse.				Number of Cart loads dealt with at		Total Loads.	
				East District Destructor.	West District Destructor.		
Ashes, Shop & Warehouse Refuse.				10985	23751	34736	
Market Sweepings				96	144	240	
Damaged Fruit and Vegetables...				313	109	422	
Eggs, &c.				162	212	374	
Dead	}	E.D.	W.D.	Total			
Animals							
		255	841	1096	13	42	55
Mattresses		1928	2028	3956	97	101	198
Fever Pails	}	758	19	777	38	1	39
(Contents of)							
Baskets of	}	144	2	146	7	—	7
Yeast							
Totals.....				1910..	11711	24360	36071
				1909..	14144	26883	41027
				1908..	13378	27239	40617

In addition to the above, 6522 cart loads have been tipped at Pickering Park, Stepney Lane Depôt, Northern Cemetery, &c.

65 tons Disinfecting Powder made at West District Destructor for Sanitary Committee and 6 tons for Works Committee.

It should be noted that the East Destructor was closed for repairs from the 20th July to the 10th August inclusive.

Disinfecting Station.

Table No. 22.—Shewing number of Persons admitted for bathing and number of articles from private houses and Books from the Public Libraries disinfected at the Disinfecting Station,

FOUR WEEKS ENDED 1910.	No. of Persons Bathed.	No. of Articles Dis- infected.	No. of Books Dis- infected.
22nd January	654	4475	34
19th February	701	3269	40
19th March	779	3246	34
16th April	639	2977	46
14th May	401	4746	57
11th June	715	1954	32
9th July	730	2946	50
6th August	187	1714	57
3rd September	509	2330	50
1st October	701	2471	53
29th October	513	2277	70
26th November	497	2563	61
24th December	339	1906	60
Totals	7355	36974	644
1909	4740	44646	672
1908	1710	42340	816

Table No. 23.—Shewing number of Registered or Licensed Premises which require inspection.

Description of Premises, &c.	No.
Common Lodging Houses	32
Seamen's Lodging Houses	23
Houses-let-in-lodgings	357
Slaughter Houses	60
Fish Curing Houses	53
Cow Sheds (1022 Cows)	81
Milk Shops	510
Wholesale dealers in Margarine (53) and Milk Blended Butter (3).....	56
Tripe Boiling Houses	7
Fat and Tallow Melting Works	3
Soap Boilers	1
Bone Boiling Works	3
Gut Scraping „	2
Knackeries	2
Fish Manure Works	2
Cod Liver Boilers	4
Extraction of Cod Liver Oil (for Medicinal purposes only)	1
Ammoniacal Liquor Works	1
Tanneries	3
Total.....	1201

TABLE No. 24.—COMMON LODGING-HOUSES ON
THE REGISTER ON THE 31ST DECEMBER, 1910,
THEIR SITUATION, AND THE NUMBER OF
ROOMS AND LODGERS.

STREETS.	No. of Houses.	No. of Rooms.	No. of Lodgers Allowed.
Blanket Row.....	4	31	243
Church Street, Drypool	1	7	71
Cross Street	2	9	38
Dagger Lane	1	7	35
Dock Street	3	23	143
Empringham Street	1	6	56
Finkle Street	1	8	26
Great Union Street	1	7	66
Lister Street.....	1	5	25
Little Humber Street	1	12	69
Mill Street.....	1	6	17
Myton Place	1	6	35
Osborne Street	2	12	63
Robinson Row	1	5	17
Salthouse Lane	2	18	125
Saint James' Street.....	1	16	86
South Street.....	1	7	62
Trippett Street	1	77	77
		(Cubicles)	
Waltham Street	1	5	37
Waterhouse Lane	1	14	103
Waverley Street	1	16	16
		(Cubicles)	
West Street	3	15	85
Totals.....	32	312	1495

TABLE No. 25.—SEAMEN'S LODGING-HOUSES ON THE REGISTER ON THE 31st DECEMBER, 1910, THEIR SITUATION, AND THE NUMBER OF ROOMS AND LODGERS.

STREETS.	No. of Houses.	No. of Rooms.	No. of Lodgers Allowed.
Adelaide Street	1	3	7
Alfred Gelder Street.....	1	32	32
		(Cubicles)	
Blanket Row.....	1	3	11
Blackfriargate	1	4	10
Cogan Street	2	4	10
Commercial Road.....	1	4	7
Castle Street	1	3	8
Dagger Lane	1	3	10
De-la-Pole Street	1	3	15
Great Passage Street (Victoria Mansions)	1	490	490
		(Cubicles)	
Hessle Road	1	3	20
High Street	1	1	4
Kingston Street.....	2	6	20
Lister Street	1	7	19
Nile Street.....	1	3	6
Osborne Street	1	4	12
Posterngate	1	5	11
Queen Street	2	4	7
Wilton Street.....	1	4	14
Waverley Street	1	1	2
Totals	23	587	715

TABLE No. 26.—HOUSES-LET-IN-LODGINGS, THEIR
SITUATION AND THE NUMBER OF ROOMS
AND LODGERS.

STREETS.	No. of Houses.	No. of Rooms.	No. of Lodgers Allowed.
Aldbro' Street	2	8	17
Blackfriargate	3	19	43
Blanket Row	12	57	143
Bourne Street	16	87	218
Brook Street	1	4	13
Burton Street	4	18	47
Canning Street	2	6	15
Carr Street	2	9	19
Castle Street	2	12	18
Chapel Lane	1	2	6
Charlotte Street	2	10	33
Charterhouse Lane	4	20	50
Church Lane	1	4	17
Clifford Street	1	6	13
Cogan Street	2	7	20
Collier Street	2	10	18
Cross Street	3	13	33
Dagger Lane	5	28	63
Dock Street	13	66	165
English Street	1	4	11
Fawcitt Street	2	6	14
Garden Street	5	23	47
George Street	1	5	14
Grimsby Lane	6	31	72
Grimston Street	1	7	19
Great Passage Street	1	2	4
Great Thornton Street	2	10	24
Harcourt Street	1	7	25
High Street	12	67	204
Hodgson Street	1	5	10
Humber Street	1	4	14
Jarratt Street	1	9	25
Jennings Street	1	4	9
Lime Street	1	7	18
Lister Street	3	17	57
Little Albion Street	1	4	7
Little Passage Street	1	5	10
Lockwood Street	4	21	39
Londesborough Street	1	1	4
Carried forward ..	125	625	1578

TABLE No. 26. (Contd.)—HOUSES LET-IN-LODGINGS,
THEIR SITUATION AND THE NUMBER OF
ROOMS AND LODGERS—Continued.

STREETS.	No. of Houses.	No. of Rooms.	No. of Lodgers Allowed.
Brought forward..	125	625	1578
Machell Street	1	5	13
Mason Street	28	182	484
Marlborough Terrace	2	9	15
Middle Street	10	35	74
Mill Street	9	44	96
Moxon Street	2	5	11
Mytongate	3	21	61
Myton Place	15	78	163
Myton Street	2	7	15
New George Street	17	77	173
Nile Street	8	47	123
North Street	27	80	177
North Dock Walls	1	5	15
Osborne Street	1	8	30
Paradise Row	3	14	32
Portland Street.. ..	1	3	7
Posterngate	3	8	16
Princess Street	8	39	100
Robinson Row	1	4	10
Salthouse Lane	21	96	225
Scale Lane	1	5	9
Scott Street	6	21	46
Sewer Lane	2	11	31
Short Street	2	8	17
South Street	3	15	36
St. James Street	1	6	21
Sykes Street	26	114	260
Trippett Street	1	7	18
Upper Union Street	3	14	29
Walker Street	2	10	23
Waverley Street	1	4	12
West Street	16	59	138
Wincolmlee	2	12	47
Witham	1	4	9
Worship Street	2	12	34
Totals	357	1694	4148

TABLE No. 27.—SHEWING NEW LICENSES AND REGISTRATIONS.

Name.	Premises.	Nature of Trade or Business.		Result.
Walter Chapman & Herbert Wheatley Holmes	19, Blanket Row	..	..	Yearly license granted.
F. W. Wallis ..	Rear of 41, Spring Bank	..	..	do.
Fawcett Reader ..	Rear of 113, Waterloo Street	..	..	do.
Arthur Sadler & John Robert Edwards ..	20, Blanket Row	..	..	do.
J. A. Dickenson ..	9, Sewer Lane	..	..	do.
H. Harrison ..	12, Finkle Street	..	..	do.
J. Schollar ..	Rear of 28, Cleveland Street	..	..	do.
John Thos. Hall & Wm. Geo. Leonard	16, Sewer Lane	..	..	do.
J. Fisher ..	27, Sewer Lane	..	..	do.
B. A. Wray ..	111, Grafton Street	..	..	Granted.
T. Sudran ..	111, Grafton Street	..	..	do.

TABLE No. 27 (Cont.).—SHEWING NEW LICENSES AND REGISTRATIONS.

W. Coates	..	Elm Tree Farm, Stoneferry	..	..	Cowkeeper & Dairyman	..	Granted
F. Curtis	..	Stoneferry Road	..	..	do.	..	do.
C. Sanderson, Junr.	..	22, Lambert Street	..	..	do.	..	do.
F. Southwick	..	9, Beech Grove, Prince's Road	..	..	do.	..	do.
F. Storey	..	45, Portland Place	..	..	Wholesale Margarine Dealer	..	do.
H. Peterson	..	Danish & Foreign Produce Co., Ltd., 31, Bishop Lane	..	..	do.	..	do.
Joseph Elder	..	11 and 13, Daltry Street	..	..	Fish Curer	..	do.
Blazier & Carr	..	Eastbourne Street	..	..	do.	..	do.
J. A. Stephen	..	Essex Street	..	..	do.	..	do.
J. Mitchell	..	Subway Street	..	..	do.	..	do.
Allen & Hanburys, Ltd.,	..	11, Blanket Row	..	..	Extracting Cod Liver Oil for medicinal purposes only.	..	do.
Hull Oil Manufac- turing Co., Ltd.,	..	Building situate on land at the corner of Stoneferry Road & Ann Watson Street	..	..	Soap Boiler	..	do.

NOTE.—In addition to the above, 85 persons have been granted Certificates to carry on the trade of Purveyor of Milk.

TABLE No. 28.—SHEWING SAMPLES TAKEN UNDER “THE SALE OF FOOD AND DRUGS ACTS,” AND RESULTS.

Description of Sample.	No. of Samples.	Samples taken.				Genuine.	Adulterated.	No action taken.	Vendors cautioned by Town Clerk.	Prosecutions.	Results of Prosecutions.
		Officially.	Informally.	By Agent.	In Course of Delivery.						
Arrowroot ..	10	10	..	..	..	10	..	..	..	..	....
Baking Powder ..	5	5	..	..	..	5	..	..	..	..	....
Brandy ..	2	2	..	..	..	2	..	..	..	..	....
Bread ..	5	5	..	..	..	5	..	..	..	..	....
Butter ..	33	31	1	6	2	30	3	..	..	3	....
Camphorated Oil ..	7	6	1	2	..	6	1	..	..	1	Fined £2 and costs; 5s.; and case dismissed on production of warranty.
Castor Oil ..	5	5	..	..	..	5	..	..	..	..	Fined 7s.
Cheese ..	2	2	..	..	..	2	..	..	..	..	....
Coffee ..	15	15	..	..	..	15	..	..	..	..	....
Fish Fryers' Fat ..	5	5	..	..	..	5	..	..	..	..	....
Flour ..	64	5	59	48	..	64	..	..	..	..	....
Grey Powder ..	7	1	6	7	..	3	4	..	3	1	Fined £20.
Ground Ginger ..	10	10	..	..	..	10	..	..	..	..	....
Ice Cream ..	11	11	..	..	..	11	..	..	..	..	....
Jam ..	10	10	..	..	..	10	..	..	..	..	....
Lard ..	31	31	..	..	..	31	..	..	..	..	....
Margarine ..	10	10	..	..	..	10	..	..	..	..	....
Carried forward..	232	164	67	63	2	224	8	..	3	5	

TABLE No. 28.—Continued.

Description of Sample	No. of Samples.	Samples taken.				Genuine.	Adulterated.	No action taken	Vendors cautioned by Town Clerk.	Prosecutions.	Results of Prosecutions.
		Officially.	Informally.	By Agent.	In Course of Delivery.						
Brought forward ..	232	164	67	63	2	224	8	.	3	5	.... Three months' imprisonment with hard labour ; £20 and costs ; £20 ; £12 10s. ; £10 in each of 2 cases ; £5 and costs ; £4 in 2 ; £3 in 3 ; £2 and costs ; £2 or 14 days in 2 ; £2 in 3 ; 30s. ; £1 and costs in 8 ; £1 in 3 ; 15s. 6d. ; 10s. and costs ; 10s. ; 5s. and costs in 2 ; 2 cases dismissed, and 2 withdrawn.
Milk	560	537	14	4	39	498	62	3	20	39	In one of the last two cases defendant's servant had been found adulterating his master's milk, and in the other, defendant had purchased from person who had been found adulterating his master's milk. Both cases were connected with the case above-mentioned, in which the vendor was sentenced to 3 months' imprisonment with hard labour.
Nut Toffee ..	1	1	.	.	.	1	.	.	.	.	....
Oatmeal ..	5	5	.	.	.	5	.	.	.	.	....
Pepper ..	15	15	.	.	.	15	.	.	.	.	....
Rice ..	22	22	.	.	.	21	1	.	1	.	....
Sugar ..	6	5	1	.	.	6	2	1	.	1	....
Sweet Spirits of Nitre..	4	4	.	1	.	2	2	.	.	.	Fined 15s.
Tea ..	5	5	.	.	.	5	1	.	.	1	....
Vinegar ..	5	5	.	.	.	4	.	.	.	.	....
Wheat Meal ..	3	3	.	.	.	3	.	.	.	.	....
Whiskey ..	9	9	6	.	.	9	2	2	.	.	....
White Precipitate ..	6	.	.	.	.	4	.	.	.	.	....
Totals ..	873	775	88	68	41	797	76	6	24	46	

FOOD AND DRUGS.

TABLE 29.—SAMPLES TAKEN FROM PUBLIC INSTITUTIONS DURING 1910.

No.	Description of Sample.	Institution.	How taken.	Result of Analysis.	Action taken.	Remarks.
31 7/1/10	Milk (J.B.T.) ..	Sanatorium..	Officially ; in course of delivery.	0·8% added water.	Cautioned by Town Clerk.	Procured from Walter Smith (selling for Han-nah Smith), Long Lane, Preston.
168 8/3/10	do. (R.B.S.) ..	do.	do.	5·2% do.	Fined £10	do.
255 27/4/10	do. do. ..	do.	do.	Genuine ..	—	—
64 19/1/10	Butter (Chief Insp.)	Evan Fraser Hospital.	Informally ..	do. ..	—	Taken out of stores
66 19/1/10	Sugar do.	do.	do.	do. ..	—	do.
65 19/1/10	Milk do.	do.	Informally ; in course of delivery.	do. ..	—	Procured from C. Witham, Stoneferry.

TABLE 29 (Cont.).—SAMPLES TAKEN FROM PUBLIC INSTITUTIONS DURING 1910.

No.	Description of Sample.	Institution.	How taken.	Result of Analysis.	Action taken.	Remarks.
798 6/12/10	Milk (H.R.M.)	Children's Hospital, Park Street.	Officially ; in course of delivery.	Genuine ..	—	—
799 6/12/10	do.	Orthopædic Hospital, Wright St. Hull	Officially ..	do.	—	—
812 6/12/10	do.	Workhouse, Anlaby Road	Officially ; in course of delivery.	do.	—	—
813 6/12/10	do.	Newland Orphan Homes.	Officially ..	do.	—	—
827 7/12/10	do.	Sculcoates Workhouse.	Officially ; in course of delivery.	do.	—	—
828 8/12/10	do.	Hull Royal Infirmary.	do. ..	do.	—	—
829 8/12/10	do.	do.	do.	do.	—	—

TABLE No. 30.—SHEWING SANITARY PROSECUTIONS.

DATE.	OFFENCE.	RESULT.
1910. 13th Jan.	Offence against Bye-laws as to Houses-let-in-Lodgings	Fined 15s. including costs.
20th Jan.	Failure to notify infectious diseases (2 cases)	Dismissed. Defendant stated he had made mistake in describing illness as puerperal fever and called evidence to prove it was not that disease.
27th Jan.	Selling potted meat containing boron compound, expressed as boric acid 0·43%, equivalent to 30·1 grains per lb.	Fined 20s. including costs.
10th Feb.	Conveying offensive matter through streets during prohibited hours	Fined 15s. including costs.
10th Feb.	Conveying offensive matter through streets during prohibited hours	Fined 15s. including costs.
21st April	Selling milk from a can which was not conspicuously inscribed with name and address	Fined 7s. 6d. including costs.

TABLE No. 30.—SHEWING SANITARY PROSECUTIONS—Continued.

DATE.	OFFENCE.	RESULT.
1910. 9th June	Selling milk from a can, which was not conspicuously inscribed with name and address	Fined 5s. and costs.
8th July	Existence of a nuisance at No. 21, Nile Street	Nuisance abated and case withdrawn on payment of costs.
29th June	Refusal to sell sample of milk for analysis	Fined £10 including costs.
6th Oct.	Non-compliance with Bye-law 34 of Bye-laws as to Houses-Let-in-Lodging.. .. .	Necessary work carried out.
	Non-compliance with notice to abate smoke nuisance at works 133, Regent Street	Proceedings stayed.
4th Nov.	Selling as butter a substance containing 90% of Margarine	Fined 40s. and costs.

TABLE No. 30.—SHEWING SANITARY PROSECUTIONS—*Continued.*

DATE.	OFFENCE.	RESULT.
10th Nov.	Keeping pigs at rear of No. 21, Cromwell Street, within 40 feet of dwellinghouses	Fined 20s. including costs or 14 days.
10th Nov.	Keeping pigs at rear of Nos. 101 and 101A, York Street, within 40 feet of dwellinghouses	Pigs removed.
14th Dec.	Taking in seamen lodgers at 4, Victoria Parade, without being licensed for that purpose	Fined £5 or 21 days.
30th Dec.	Contravening Bye-laws as to removal of offensive or noxious matter or liquid	Summons dismissed. Stipendiary Magistrate not satisfied with evidence as to criminal intent.
30th Dec.	Do. do.	Do.

NOTE.—For particulars of other Prosecutions see pages 72, 143, 144 and 170.

District Inspectors' Table.

TABULATED STATEMENT shewing the Sanitary Districts, Estimated Population, and work done.

DISTRICT.	DISTRICT BOUNDARIES.	ESTIMATED POPULATION.	INSPECTORS.	PREMISES INSPECTED AND NUISANCES ABATED, ETC.				GENERAL NUISANCES.			DRAINAGE, &c.				No of Inspections of Mauveyards.	MILK SHOPS.		INFECTIOUS DISEASES.					
				No. of Complaints Registered.	No. of Premises Inspected.	No. of Notices, &c., Served.	No. of Nuisances Abated.	No. of Drains, Gullies, and W.C.'s cleaned.	No. of Premises Cleansed and Lime-washed.	No. of Sanitary Conveniences Inspected or Amended, &c.	No. of Pitches con- verted into W.C.'s.	No. of Sewers and Combined Drains Reconstructed.	No. of Separate and Combined Drains Inspected and gullies placed on existing drains.	No. of Supervisions of drainage and other works in progress.		No. of Inspections.	No. not in conformity with Regulations.	No. of Cases Notified.	No. of Cases and Deaths Investigated.	No. of Removals.	No. of Disinfections.	No. of houses supplied with Fever Pills.	Total No. of Days Pills supplied.
1	S. Side River Humber, W. Side City Boundary, S. Side Hesse Road, E. Side Walker Street, S. Side Anlaby Road, Carr Lane to Mon- mouth Bridge, and W. Side Prince's and Humber Docks.	37872	Assistant Inspector of Nuisances, J. A. Fraser. Sanitary Officer.....J. Gawn.	147	655	474	630	259	29	138	...	23	25	101	58	120	...	293	269	64	230	9	247
2	S. Side Anlaby Road from W. Side Walker St., N. Side Hesse Road and the City Boundary.	50049	Assistant Inspector of Nuisances, E. B. Pindar. Sanitary Officers...H. Shaun. G. Jeynes.	202	541	600	868	257	9	162	19	263	51	187	6	66	2	335	374	62	313	3	55
3	S. Side Anlaby Road, City Boundary, S. Side Spring Bank, E. Side Prospect, King Edward and Chariot Streets.	29592	Assistant Inspector of Nuisances, H. Monson. Sanitary Officer .....A. Barber.	60	760	355	612	98	12	130	7	128	27	229	36	119	...	221	180	64	165	2	36
4	N. Side Spring Bank, W. Side Beverley Road, N. and W. City Boundary.	38066	Assistant Inspector of Nuisances, J. O. Vaughan. Sanitary Officer ....C. Wildridge	84	824	390	544	134	4	170	...	53	36	171	...	135	...	265	283	59	258	3	43
5	E. Side Beverley Road, N. Side Marlbro' Terrace and Cottingham Drain, W. Side River Hull and N. City Boundary.	39890	Assistant Inspector of Nuisances, A. W. Chesterfield. Sanitary Officer .....G. Wade.	84	681	521	739	230	25	133	1	92	37	140	22	104	...	256	263	60	260	3	33
6	S. Side Marlbro' Ter. and Cottingham Drain, W. Side River Hull, E. Side Prospect and Chariot Streets, N. Side Carr Lane and St. John St., E. Side Prince's & Humber Docks.	19786	Assistant Inspector of Nuisances, R. Scott. Sanitary Officer.....A. Holland	118	613	398	480	126	40	131	3	12	20	200	36	88	...	67	69	23	62	...	...
7	E. Side River Hull, N. Side Witham and Holderness Road, E. and N. City Boundary.	33328	Assistant Inspector of Nuisances, J. B. Taylor. Sanitary Officer .....J. Yates.	61	641	465	609	240	13	77	1	59	21	141	60	87	...	337	367	69	274	8	193
8	S. Side Witham and Holderness Road, E. Side River Hull, S. River Humber, E. City Boundary.	31423	Assistant Inspector of Nuisances, R. B. Spicer. Sanitary Officer.....B. Atman.	72	759	330	598	206	9	91	...	171	27	192	80	156	1	478	482	70	399	11	229
Totals.....		280006		831	5474	3543	5080	1550	141	1032	31	801	244	1361	298	875	3	2252	2287	471	1961	39	826

Eight hundred and fifty-two visits have also been made by the District Inspectors to residences of persons who have arrived directly or indirectly in the City from foreign ports infected, or suspected to be infected, with Cholera, Plague, or Small Pox.



ANNUAL REPORT OF THE INSPECTION AND REGISTRATION OF CANAL BOATS.

FOR THE YEAR ENDED 31ST DECEMBER, 1910.

Canal Boats inspected	..	..	..	..	2154
Additional inspections made to ascertain if notices served had been complied with	..	..	..	..	227
Total number of inspections	..	..	..	..	2381
Canal Boats found in good order	..	..	..	..	1892
„ „ contravening the Acts	..	..	..	..	262
					2154

The 2,154 Canal Boats inspected during the year are registered to accommodate 11,896 adult persons, whilst only 4,407 adults (3,594 males, 813 females) and 595 children were found occupying the said boats.

The number of children of school age found on the boats registered by this Authority was 112.

PARTICULARS OF CONTRAVENTIONS.

	Defects.	Remedied.
Not properly lettered and numbered	28	26
Absence of certificates	29	24
Requiring Repairs :—		
Decks	11	60
Decks, stoves and floors ..	16	
Stoves, cupboards and water casks	19	
Cupboards and berths ..	10	
Additional light	4	
Carried forward ..	117	110

	Defects.	Remedied.
Brought forward ..	117	110
Certificates not identifying owner with boat	34	32
Requiring renewal of paint.. ..	61	59
Change of Master not notified ..	4	4
Cabins not in a cleanly condition ..	26	26
Overcrowding	1	1
Cabins not properly ventilated ..	4	4
Females over age—without proper separation	1	1
Refusal of admittance to inspection	—	—
Accumulation of bilge water ..	1	1
Carrying offensive cargoes without the requisite double bulkheads	—	—
Unregistered boats	13	13
	<hr/> 262 <hr/>	<hr/> 251 <hr/>

In reference to the 11 contraventions unremedied, notices have been sent, either to the owner or master, and have since been complied with.

The 9 contraventions existing when the last annual report was presented have since been remedied.

In addition to the written notices or letters sent to the Owners, the masters of all boats contravening the Acts or Regulations have also been verbally cautioned.

INFECTIOUS DISEASES.

No case of infectious disease has been notified as occurring on the canal boats during the year.

LEGAL PROCEEDINGS.

It has not been found necessary during the year to take legal proceedings, as in nearly every instance where contraventions of the Canal Boats Acts have been discovered the persons responsible have carried out the necessary work with the least possible delay.

REGISTRATION DEPARTMENT.

Total number of Canal Boats on the Register 31st December, 1909 ..	522
Registered during the year	17
	<hr/>
	539
Cancelled during the year	6
	<hr/>
Total number on the Register 31st December, 1910	533
	<hr/>

Particulars of Boats registered during the year :—

Boats not previously Registered ..	13
Previously registered under other Authorities	4
	<hr/>
	17
	<hr/>

New Certificates issued in consequence of :—

Change of ownership, or boat's name ..	15
Certificates being lost	6
Certificates endorsed with name of new Ownership	4
	<hr/>
	25
	<hr/>

Particulars of boats, the registration of which
has been cancelled during the year :—

Ceased to be used for human habitation and broken up	3
Re-registered under other Authorities ..	3
	<hr/>
	6
	<hr/>

Change of Master on 6 boats, of ownership on 15 boats, and of boat's name in 1 case, have been registered during the year.

Report on the Administration of the Factory and Workshop Acts, Shops Regulations Acts, Employment of Children Act and Prevention of Cruelty to Children Act.

GENERAL REMARKS ON THE WORK.

The administration of these Acts is entrusted to Mr. T. Foley Cass, M.R. San. I., with two assistants, acting under the supervision of the Medical Officer of Health and a special sub-committee appointed by the Sanitary Committee to receive and consider the Inspector's reports.

The Register of Workshops and Workplaces shows an increase from 1,527 in 1909 to 1,670 in 1910. The increase has been fairly general in the several classes of trade shown in Table 4. The number of males employed in the workshops and workplaces on the Register has decreased from 3,708 to 3,662; on the other hand, the number of females has increased from 3,791 to 3,902. This difference is more apparent in the tailoring trade than in any other.

The Card Index Register of workshops and workplaces inaugurated last year is nearing completion, and has already proved to be of very great advantage as compared with the old Book Register.

There has been an increased number of inspections made during the year with a corresponding increase in the number of notices (including letters) requiring sanitary work to be done. Close attention has been given to the provision of suitable sanitary accommodation in factories, workshops and other places of business. During the year 101 new waterclosets were provided, mostly to replace privies.

One hundred and thirty-seven plans of industrial premises were examined during the year, as compared with 64 last year. In many instances recommendations have been made in respect thereto, with a view to securing the provision of suitable sanitary accommodation and efficient means of escape in case

of fire. In almost every case the plans have been amended in accordance with the representations made.

Twenty-five prosecutions have been necessary to secure compliance with the statutes, with the results indicated on page 170.

A test case was taken against one of the clubs in the city, with a view to determining whether a club-room in which refreshments were sold to club members came within the definition of "shop" in Section 9 of the Shop Hours Act, 1892, which definition includes "refreshment houses of any kind." It was admitted that young persons were employed who, on the club premises, served refreshments to club members for which the members paid. Evidence was given for the defence that the club was a members' club. The magistrate decided to dismiss the summons with costs. He was of opinion that the acts of the servants of the members of a club serving refreshments and receiving payment for them were not sales within the meaning of the Shop Hours Act, 1892. Moreover, he was in such doubt as to the definition clause generally applying to a members' club that he would hesitate to decide in favour of the contention put forward on behalf of the Corporation.

Factories.

As in previous years, the inspection of factories was mainly limited to fire escapes and the investigation of complaints.

Workshop and Workplaces.

Systematic inspection of workshops and workplaces in the City has been maintained during the year, and close attention has been given to cleanliness and ventilation. A large number of examinations of the air of workrooms has been made with very varying results. It has frequently been found that the ventilation of large rooms has been worse maintained than that of smaller rooms. The reason of this is that the circulation of

air is more difficult to sustain in large rooms than in smaller rooms without some mechanical means of causing the air to move.

Fire Escapes.

The Bye-Laws with respect to Means of Escape in Case of Fire in certain Factories and Workshops were approved by the Local Government Board on 18th February, 1910, and the putting into force thereof has necessarily increased the work in this department. Many buildings do not comply with the Bye-Laws with regard to windows being made to open for the safe and easy passage of persons from the building, and in cases where floors are more than 30 feet above the ground there is rarely provided a safe means of access to the roof, or any other secondary means of escape.

90 inspections were made during the year. In 50 instances additional means of escape were required, and in 19 cases the means provided were found not to be kept in order. Most of the matters referred to have been attended to or are at present receiving attention.

An Order by the Secretary of State, made under the Notice of Accidents Act, 1906, requires notice to be given to the Factory Inspector for the district of any fire occurring in a factory or workshop affecting any room in which persons are employed and causing complete suspension of ordinary work for not less than 24 hours. Having regard to the fact that Local Authorities are primarily responsible for the provision of means of escape in case of fire in factories and workshops, it seems to me that it would have been more serviceable if the Notice of Accidents Act and any Order made thereunder had required notification of such an occurrence to be given to the local authority in whose district the factory or workshop was situated. This would have afforded an opportunity for the local authority to gain information first hand with regard to the dangers arising in the case of fire in factories and workshops, and would help to make them more fully alive to their responsibilities under the Act.

Bakehouses.

Special attention has been paid to the bakehouses in the City during the year, and with one or two very marked exceptions the premises were found to be in fair condition. Unsuitable places are from time to time put into use as bakehouses. We have recently had one or two instances of this, which go to support the opinion I have expressed in previous reports, that it is necessary, in order to check the putting into use of unsuitable premises for the manipulation of food, to have some system of license before premises are put into use for this purpose.

Outworkers.

The number of outworkers in each trade, as represented by the lists received, is shown in Table 3—Homework, the total being 737. This varies from the actual number of persons taking out work as shown by the register; the numbers being respectively 737 and 833 (a considerable number of the latter would be taking out work during a short period of the year only). There remained on the register at the end of the year 532 (295 females and 237 males).

The two principal trades in which outworkers are engaged in Hull are bespoke tailoring and net braiding (the making of fishing nets).

There have been 4 cases of infectious diseases notified as occurring in outworkers' premises, viz., 2 scarlet fever, 1 typhoid fever and 1 diphtheria.

Shop Hours and Seats for Shop Assistants Acts.

Owing to pressure of work in other departments, it has been impossible for your Inspectors to give such close attention to these Acts as in previous years, but there is no reason to believe that there has been a great number of serious contraventions thereof which have remained undiscovered.

It still comes to your Inspector's knowledge that in certain classes of shops women are employed excessively long hours, and should the provisions of the Shops (No. 2) Bill become

FACTORIES, WORKSHOPS, LAUNDRIES, WORKPLACES AND HOMEWORK.

1.--INSPECTION.

Including Inspections made by Sanitary Inspectors or Inspectors of Nuisances.

Premises.	Number of		
	Inspections.	Written Notices.	Prosecutions.
Factories (including Factory Laundries)	157	61	6
(Including 40 for Fire Escapes)			
Workshops (including Workshop Laundries)	1381	379	4
Workplaces (other than Outworkers' premises included in Part 3 of this Report)	36	50	—
Total (1966 re-inspections not included)	1574	490	10

2.—DEFECTS FOUND.

Particulars.	Number of Defects.			Number of Prosecutions.
	Found.	Remedied.	Referred to H.M. Inspector.	
<i>Nuisances under the Public Health Acts:—</i>				
Want of cleanliness	66	65	—	—
Want of ventilation	17	16	—	—
Overcrowding	4	5	—	—
Want of drainage of floors	1	—	—	—
Other nuisances	160	140	—	2
Sanitary accommodation { insufficient	37	24	—	—
{ unsuitable or defective	113	95	—	8
{ not separate for sexes	23	16	—	—
Public Health Acts Amendment Act, 1890, in force. 7				
<i>Offences under the Factory and Workshop Act:—</i>				
Illegal occupation of underground bakehouse (S. 101)	—	—	—	—
Breach of special sanitary requirements for bakehouses (SS. 97 to 100)	65	60	—	—
Other offences (excluding offences relating to outwork which are included in Part 3 of this Report)	—	—	—	—
Total	486	421	—	10

3.—HOME WORK.

OUTWORKERS' LISTS, SECTION 107.																				Outwork in unwholesome premises, Section 108.			Outwork in infected premises Sections 109, 110.		
NATURE OF WORK.*	Lists received from Employers.					Addresses of Outworkers		Notices served on Occupiers as to keeping or sending Lists.	Prosecutions.		Inspections of Outworkers' premises	Instances.	Prosecutions	Instances.	Orders made (S. 110).	Prosecutions (Section) 109, 110)									
	Twice in the Year.		Once in the Year.			Received from other Councils.	Forwarded to other Councils.		Failing to keep or permit inspection of lists.	Failing to send lists.															
	Lists.†	Con-tractors.	Outworkers. †	Lists.	Con-tractors.			Work-men.																	
	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)	(7)	(8)	(9)	(10)	(11)	(12)	(13)	(14)	(15)	(16)	(17)	(18)	(19)							
Wearing Apparel :—	262	19	909	13	—	24	2	3	290	—	1	190	1	2	4	—	—								
(1) Making, &c...	—	—	—	1	1	—	—	—	3	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—								
(2) Cleaning and washing	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—								
Lace, lace curtains and nets	10	4	401	2	—	16	—	—	13	—	—	159	1	—	—	—	—								
Artificial flowers ..	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—								
Nets, other than wire nets	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—								
Tents ..	4	2	22	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	12	—	—	—	—	—								
Sacks ..	6	—	14†	2	—	5	—	—	13	—	1	4	—	—	—	—	—								
Furniture and Upholstery	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—								
Fur pulling..	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—								
Feather sorting ..	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—								
Umbrellas, &c. ..	—	2†	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—								
Carding, &c., of buttons, &c.	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—								
Paper Bags and Boxes ..	2	—	8	—	—	—	—	—	2	—	—	5	—	—	—	—	—								
Basket making ..	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—								
Brush making ..	2	—	2	—	—	—	—	—	4	—	—	1	—	—	—	—	—								
Racquet and tennis balls..	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—								
Stuffed Toys ..	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—								
File making ..	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—								
Electro-plate ..	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—								
Cables and chains ..	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—								
Anchors and grapnels ..	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—								
Cart gear ..	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—								
Locks, latches and keys ..	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—								
Pea picking ..	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—								
Total ..	286	27	1356	18	1	45	2	3	328	—	2	371	2	2	4	—	—								

* If an occupier gives out work of more than one of the classes specified in column 1, and subdivides his list in such a way as to show the number of workers in each class of work, the list should be included among those in column 2 (or 5 as the case may be) against the principal class *only*, but the outworkers should be assigned in columns 3 and 4 (or 6 and 7) into their respective classes. A footnote should be added to show that this has been done.

† The figures required in columns 2, 3 and 4 are the *total* number of lists (received from employers who sent them both in February and August as required by the Act) and of the entries of names of outworkers in those lists. They will, therefore, usually be double of the number of such employers and (approximately) double of the number of individual outworkers whose names are given, since in the February and August lists of the same employer the same outworker's name will often be repeated.

‡ Outworkers included in list of other class of work.

5.—OTHER MATTERS.

Class.	Number
Matters notified to H.M. Inspectors of Factories :—	
Failure to affix Abstract of the Factory and Workshop Act (S. 133) (including new Workshops in which protected persons were found employed, and Domestic Workshops)	144
Action taken in matters referred by H.M. Inspector { Notified by H.M. Inspector as remediable under the Public Health Acts, but Reports (of action taken) sent to not under the Factory and Workshop Act (S. 5) H.M. Inspector	80
Other	82
Underground Bakehouses (S. 101) :—	8
Certificates granted during the year	—
In use at the end of the year	—

PROSECUTIONS INSTITUTED BY THE SHOP HOURS AND SANITARY INSPECTOR.

Offence.	No of Cases.	Results.
Failure to comply with notice under Public Health Acts Amendment Act, 1890, to provide sufficient and suitable sanitary accommodation.	8	8 withdrawn on payment of costs. In 6 cases the work was completed and in 2 cases the premises were vacated.
Permitting a nuisance after service of notice.	1	Withdrawn on payment of costs. A large amount of work was done and the premises vacated before completion of work.
Allowing rainfall spouts to act as drain ventilators after service of notice.	1	Withdrawn on payment of costs, the premises having been vacated.
Failing to send in lists of outworkers employed.	2	2 convictions. Total fines £1.
Contravention of Shop Hours Act, 1892, by failing to keep notice properly exhibited.	3	2 convictions. Total fines 10s. 1 test case against a club dismissed, club held to be not a shop.
Contravention of Shop Hours Act, 1892, by employing young persons excessive hours.	1	1 conviction. Fine 10s.
Contravention of Shop Hours Act, 1904, Closing Order.	2	2 convictions. Total fines 15s.
Contravention of Employment of Children Act, 1903, Bye-Law 6 (1).	2	1 conviction. Fine £1. In one case defendants summoned the shop manager, who was fined 15s., including costs, and summons against defendants was dismissed.
Contravention of Employment of Children Act, 1903, Section 3.	4	2 convictions. Total fines 16s. 6d. 2 withdrawn. In one case the wrong name had been given to the Inspector.
Contravention of Prevention of Cruelty to Children Act, 1904.	1	1 conviction. Fine 10s.

COMPLAINTS RECEIVED FROM H.M. INSPECTOR OF FACTORIES.

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Nature of Complaint.	No. of complaints received, 1910.	No. of complaints remedied, 1910.	No. of complaints being dealt with.	No. of outstanding complaints dealt with during 1910.	Remarks.
Defective, unsuitable or foul sanitary conveniences	32	25	7	15	
Insufficient sanitary accommodation	11	7	4	6	Four—already in hand.
Not proper separate sanitary accommodation for sexes	4	2	2	1	One—already in hand.
Premises not kept in a cleanly condition or limewashing required	13	10	3	1	One—already in hand.
Defective drainage (fall spouts, &c.)	2	1	—	—	One—not proved.
Dilapidated premises	2	1	—	—	One—not upheld.
Accumulation of filth or refuse	1	1	—	—	
Overcrowding	5	5	—	1	
Inadequate ventilation	9	4	4	1	{ Two—already in hand. One—not upheld.
Defective yard pavement... ..	1	1	—	—	
Damp walls	1	—	—	—	One—not upheld.
Insufficiently paved roadway	1	—	1	—	
Bakehouse not cleanly (large numbers of flies)	2	1	1	—	
Totals	84	58	22	25	

WORKSHOPS AND WORKPLACES

Table shewing the trades, number of workshops and workplaces at present on the register, and number of each sex employed when first inspected.

TRADES.	Number of Work- shops.	Hands Employed.		TRADES.	Number of Work- shops.	Hands Employed	
		Males.	Females.			Males.	Females.
WORKSHOPS—							
Art Needle Workers	4	—	16	Brought forward	1042	2205	2992
Bag Makers	12	12	124	Ropeworkers	7	27	—
Bakers	118	189	67	Saddlers	14	37	—
Basket Makers.....	12	33	2	Sailmakers	10	25	—
Boat Builders	8	34	—	Shirt Makers	1	—	7
Boot Makers	119	278	1	Slippermakers	4	15	3
Bottlers of Beer, &c.	15	53	—	Smiths	52	157	—
Brush Makers	8	42	15	Stoneworks	7	28	—
Cabinet Makers ...	47	139	3	Tailors	234	427	405
Chair Makers	1	58	—	Tinsmiths	32	97	—
Coach Builders ...	3	29	—	Upholsterers	17	34	22
Confectioners	21	48	17	Venetian Blind			
Coopers.....	29	136	—	Makers	4	10	5
Cork Cutters	4	9	—	Watch and Clock			
Cycle Repairers ...	31	67	—	Makers	43	97	1
Dressmakers.....	256	10	1575	Weighing Machine			
Egg Sorters	9	24	43	Makers	5	21	—
Firewood Cutters...	8	16	3	Wheelwrights	11	47	—
Fish-Curers	57	456	491	Wireworkers	3	8	—
Fish Kit Makers...	1	4	—	Wood Carvers	4	13	—
Hosiery Knitters...	3	—	11	Sundry Trades.....	97	301	292
Joiners	86	225	—				
Lath Renders	2	14	—	Totals...	1587	3549	3727
Laundries	9	2	36				
Leather Curriers...	1	1	—	WORKPLACES—			
Maltsters	3	12	—	Restaurant & Hotel			
Marble Masons ...	2	3	—	Kitchens.....	68	39	163
Mast & Block M'k'rs	1	3	—	Sundry Workplaces	15	74	12
Milliners	57	—	365				
Netbraiders	7	4	189	Totals ...	83	113	175
Painters	15	46	—				
Picture Frame Makers	8	20	—	Grand Totals :—			
Polishers	18	61	—	Workshops	1587	3549	3727
Plumbers	60	169	—	Workplaces	83	113	175
Rag Sorters	7	8	34				
Carried forward	1042	2205	2992		1670	3662	3902

SHOP HOURS ACTS, 1892 TO 1895.

SEATS FOR SHOP ASSISTANTS ACT, 1899.

Number of Shops on the Register and number of Young
Persons and Females employed therein.

Number of Shops in which young persons are employed	2033
Number of young persons employed in the same	3172
Number of Shops in which females are employed	580
Number of females employed in the same	1343

SANITARY DEPARTMENT.

Summary of the Expenditure for the year, from the 1st April, 1910, to the 31st March, 1911.

	Payments.		Receipts.		Expenditure.	
	£	s d	£	s d	£	s d
DISTRICT FUND :—						
Nightsoil Collection	8430	0 11
Refuse Collection	7329	19 3
Repairs to Carts	846	7 4
Destructors :—						
East	1008	19 11
West	2005	10 9
Notification of Infectious Diseases :—						
Compulsory	66	9 8
Voluntary	126	19 0
P.H. (Tuberculosis) Regulations, 1908						
Mortuary	209	3 6
Disinfectants	169	15 0
Printing and Stationery	7	18 6
Sanitary	182	8 9
Housing	164	3 0
Disinfecting Station	292	11 8
HOSPITALS :—						
Sanatorium	306	18 10
Evan Fraser Hospital	225	10 2
CITY FUND :—						
City Laboratory	34	18 0
					5608	17 7
					2441	6 9
					185	12 3
					561	2 9
					£32974	2 9